

# AMERICAN TURF REGISTER

AND

## SPORTING MAGAZINE.

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[No. 12.]

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ON THE GROUSE OF THE WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN PRAIRIES.

(See *Lithograph annexed.*)

MR. EDITOR:

March, 1832.

I promised you some information of the grouse in the Western country, but even now, when I have seated myself to redeem my promise, I scarcely know in what manner to do it. I will begin, however, by declaring that they are the genuine grouse, or have been pronounced such by Doct. Say, the ornithologist. They differ in plumage from some of the English grouse, perhaps from all, though they approach very near to the moor fowl of Yorkshire. The name which has distinguished them in the Western country, has not recommended them to those who have never seen them, or who have ate them *stewed*, as the honest farmer of the West, or *fricaseed* or *baked*, as the chattering Creole cooks them, and that in the depth of a cold winter, when they have, from hunger or the coarse nature of their food, lost the wild and racy flavor which characterizes them during that particular time, when the brood as hatched forms the pack. The French Creoles call them "des phésants," the pheasants, or "poule de prairie," "prairie chicken," by which latter name, and "prairie hen," all the people of Illinois and Missouri still call them, and so little do they suppose there is another name for them, that a person would not be understood once in one hundred times, if he spoke of them under the name of grouse. They are, however, judging from the specimens in Peale's museum, the same as the Long Island and New Jersey grouse. Whatever they should be called, they are equalled by no fowl that I have tasted, unless by the "canvass back," which is not, I assure you, in any way superior, in their season, and every game bird has its season. They are very abundant in all the great Western prairies, and afford some of the finest shooting I have ever engaged in.

From the 20th of August, until the last of November, they lie well before the dog, and are, during that time, in high flavor. They are heavier than the pheasant, and have the largest breast of any bird of their size, I have ever seen. Their legs are very muscular and their wings remarkably powerful; and, by the by, their flight very long when

once raised. About the first of December, they begin to collect in large packs, and, as the grass seed, berries, and herbs, they feed upon, then are nearly gone, they gather around the cornfields, flying from one to another, sometimes two or three miles at a flight; and at this season they become very wild in the prairies, and seldom allow the dog to approach them, but what is very singular, sit upon the trees and fences in the morning and evening, and often upon the barns and stacks, almost like barn door fowls.

The winter before the last killed a great many, and many more were caught in traps; indeed, I knew one man who caught, during that winter, five hundred of them. There are but very few who shoot them in the true sporting style, and they are confined, with but three or four exceptions, to the officers of the army. The setter, or a cross of the setter and pointer, is generally preferred, on account of his feet and legs, which endure much longer in the rough cutting grass of those prairies, than those of the pointer.

No. 5 shot, are most used in the beginning of the season, though I have used at that time, with equal success, No. 7; but, as the season advances, No. 4, perhaps are better than any other size, as the shots become longer, and the feathers of the bird become thicker and closer.

The grouse represented in the drawing sent you by Mr. Rindisbacher is of the most northern kind, and is not seen below the  $42^{\circ}$  of north latitude. The principal difference is in the arrangement of the plumage, the short feathers meeting, as you will perceive, in such a manner as to form an angle with the dark lines on the outer edge of the feathers. This angle, in the grouse more south, becomes a slight curve, indeed, almost a right line, but not continuous across the breast and around the neck, but in bars alternating like mason work.

The size of these two species is, I think, the same, though from their food their flavor is very different; those very high up living upon some bitter herb or berry, which makes them very unpalatable. Their colour is the same; that is, the colours are the same, with the difference in arrangement of the feathers, as I have noted. I am unable to say whether Doct. Say noticed the difference here stated, but I know it exists, having seen the two species in the same pack after the cold weather had collected many original packs into one. I saw this between the  $42^{\circ}$  and  $43^{\circ}$  of north latitude. I will send you a drawing of one of the more southern grouse;\* that is, of one ranging below

\* This we have had the pleasure to receive from the same inimitable pencil, Rindisbacher; it will be engraved by Mr. Lawson, and published in the next volume of the American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine—with many other very beautiful delineations of sporting subjects in the West.

latitude 42°; between 42 and 43°, is common ground, but I know not whether they pair, one with another.

I intend also to give you an account of one or two days shooting next season, and, if possible, to send you on some live grouse in the fall, that you may examine them, and if possible, cross the male or female, or both, with the game chicken; it has been suggested that the cocks derived from this cross would make famous fowls for the pit.

R.

### HISTORY OF WALK-IN-THE-WATER.

The one by K. is any thing but history, this is the true version.

A. J. Davie, the then owner of Sir Archy, was one day in the town of Halifax, North Carolina, and heard Mr. Jarrard Weaver ask an officer if he had collected some money due him by Peter Faggan, to which the officer replied in the negative, and that there was little chance of doing so in any short time. Davie jestingly proposed to Weaver that he should suffer Peter to pay him in music; Weaver demurred to such a mode of payment. Mr. Weaver was at that time riding a small chestnut mare, which he praised much; Davie proposed that Weaver should permit him to destroy the obligation of Faggan, who was really unable to pay, and accept a colt from Sir Archy—to this he agreed, as there seemed little prospect of getting his money—he that day returned with Davie to New Hope, his place of residence; his mare was put and old Walk-in-the-Water was the produce.

At three years old Weaver's colt was trained by Henry Curtis, for a corn race, which he won easily, and in good time; he had but twelve days training.

Messrs. W. Wynn and J. D. Amis were at that time subscribers to a poststake for three year olds, at Scotland Neck, to be run in a few days, and having no colt on which to rely, purchased him at about \$600, for that stake, which he won—under the name of Young Timoleon, in the stable of Mr. Wynn, he run many hard races from Petersburg to Charleston—he was taken to the West by Mr. Wade Bynum, and in various hands has won many races at all distances. I should like much to see a well written memoir of this distinguished horse, who has travelled farther, run more distance races, and to a greater age than perhaps any horse in the world. He is a chestnut about fifteen and a half hands, of plain but good form, inclined to pace—his dam, a small light chestnut, or what we call sorrel, some white feet, an excellent pacer, about fourteen hands, by Dongolah; she was purchased by Colonel W. J. Hamlin, who had two colts by Archy; both had fine speed but wanted bottom.

Mr. J. Weaver if he sees the 6th No. of your 3d volume, will be astonished to find his complexion so changed that none of his friends would recognize him, but for his connexion with the old sorrel.

Peter Faggan "called Cabin Point," is a freed man of colour, and has been long known to all lovers of music and dancing, from James River to Roanoke, as one who made the best bow, and drew the most interesting bow. D.

BRIEF MEMOIR OF POST BOY,  
*Emphatically the great Maryland Horse.*

POST BOY, the property of the late General Charles Ridgely of Hampton, was the swiftest horse of his day—about fifteen and an half hands high, a dark bay, of great strength and muscle. He was got by the imported horse GABRIEL, one of the very best stallions ever imported into this country. Gabriel was also sire of Oscar, (sire of Silver Heels) and of Harlequin. He, Gabriel, stood, unfortunately, but one season in this country before he died. The following is a copy of Post Boy's Pedigree, now in possession of N. Lufborough, Esq. of Grasslands, near Georgetown, D. C.

"Post Boy was got by Gabriel; his dam by Hyder Ally; his grandam by the old Grey Arabian; his great grandam (bought by Samuel Galloway, Esq.) by Ariel; his g. g. dam by Othello; his g. g. g. dam by Shark, out of Miss Colville, a mare imported by Colonel Colville, of Virginia.

I hereby certify that the pedigree above, of the mare bought of my brother, is, to the best of my belief, accurate and true.

JOS. GALLOWAY.

*West River, Nov. 17, 1803.*

True extract.

Signed,

EDWD. HALL."

1803. 1. On his winning a colt's purse, with great ease, at Baltimore, he was purchased by Gen. Ridgely, of Hampton.

2. The next week he was beaten over the Washington course by g. Schedoni,\* by Dare Devil. For five successive years after this, Post Boy was never beaten or even put up, until when, greatly out of condition, he was beaten, at 8 years old, by Dungannon.

1804.† 3. At Washington he won a match for \$2000, two mile heats, beating Sting, by Diomed.

\* For Schedoni, see Grecian Princess.

† About this time, Post Boy is believed to have won one or more races at Annapolis and elsewhere, but we have no certain accounts; all his defeats are given. Few horses of equal speed have run in America.



4. Four days after he won the cup, valued at 50gs. four miles, beating Hamlingtonian, by Diomed, Rapid, Republican President, and Brandy.

1805. 5. At Canton, near Baltimore, he won the three mile heats, for \$200, beating Duckett's Financier.

6. At Washington, he again won the cup, four miles, beating Hamlingtonian and Mount Vernon.

1806. 7. At Canton, in the spring, he won the three mile heats, for \$300.

8. At Washington, in October, he won the three mile heats, \$300, beating "Miller's Damsel," (American Eclipse's dam) four years old, by Messenger, Sally Nailor and Paragon, by Spread Eagle, and Cut and Come Again, by Cormorant. At this time fruitless attempts were made by gentlemen of Virginia and Maryland, to effect a match with Post Boy, with Florizel, or Potomac.

9. The following week, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, he won three mile heats, in three heats, beating First Consul, by Flag of Truce, (winner of the second heat) and Lavinia, by Diomed, both then very famous.

1807. 10. At Washington, he won the jockey club purse, \$600, four mile heats, beating Maria, by Punch.

11. Next week, he took the jockey club purse, \$500, at Alexandria.

1808. 12. He won a subscription purse for \$1000, near Philadelphia, four mile heats, beating Hickory, four years old, by Whip, and *distancing* Bright Phæbus, four years old, (brother to "Miller's Damsel") by Messenger.

13. He was beaten the four mile heats at Washington, by gr. g. Dungannon, by Spread Eagle. Post Boy won the first heat. Oscar, in the same race broke down. Both horses were far superior to the winner.

1809. 14. He broke down running the four mile heats, against Hickory, by Whip. This was the hardest contested race which was ever run over the Washington course. The first was a dead heat. Post Boy the favourite. He died a few days after, and was buried near the judges' stand of the Washington course.

It is to be regretted, the time of Post Boy's racing has not been preserved. He was so rarely let out, that it is not believed to have been particularly good. He frequently distanced his competitors after a short run.

*Quere.*—Is it known that he ever covered—Does his blood flow in the veins of any living animal?

## PEDIGREE OF REALITY,

*With a brief account of her dam, the "Medley Mare," property of the late Marmaduke Johnson.*

It will be recollected that "Old Reality," as she is now called, is the dam of Messrs. Johnson & Craig's Medley—of the renowned, but illfated Slender, and of the Bonnets o'Blue, who, being lately beaten by Sally Hornet, at Petersburg, to wipe off that only blot upon her escutcheon, has, as well as Andrew, and from the same stable, thrown the gauntlet of defiance to the union.

We will not abandon the hope of yet preserving in the Sporting Magazine, a portraiture of the old Mare, as well as of her only surviving produce, Medley and the Bonnets.

Though alive and in health, we believe it is apprehended that Reality has ceased to breed.\* Her own achievements, the wide propagation of her stock through Medley, known to be a great favourite with his owners, and through the Bonnets when driven from the turf, by the usual infirmities of hard serve; all conspire to make her true pedigree a question of public concern—hence, more than usual pains have been taken to procure it from the most authentic sources. In prosecuting the inquiry, we have received from Colonel Johnson, and other gentlemen, every facility and assistance—except from P. N. Edgar, Esq. compiler of the long promised "*American Race Turf Register, Sportsman's Herald, and General Stud Book*—who says "the next inquiries through your Register, I suppose, will be made for the full pedigree of Johnson's Reality—I have got it under the signature of Marmaduke Johnson, Esq. deceased, signed in March, 1805," and adds that it will "be published in the 2d volume of the General Stud Book, but *not before, entirely on account of* Colonel Johnson's illiberality to me in not giving me the smallest assistance whatever in the compilation of the General Stud Book."

How far the compiler of a work for public information and benefit may be justified in thus withholding facts and information touching the value of what may be called *public property*; and in modifying the arrangement of a public work from such private motives, is not for us to say. To visit the sins of the father on the children, is, we should think, quite as far as justice can be stretched; but is it not questionable, whether an author has a right to keep back facts, in which many third persons are deeply interested, to gratify private resentment? We should think it amongst the last resorts of an historian, seeking to inspire confidence in his works. It is from our relation to the pub-

\* She is with Star.

lic as editor of a journal, dedicated, in a great measure to the service of the owners of the race of turf horses, that it is conceived we have the right to animadvert on the principle assumed by Mr. E., and will only add, with pleasure, that such cases are of rare occurrence. We have not spoken in a spirit of the least personal unkindness—to him we wish well—to his book, of which the public has much need, all the success to which it may be entitled by its fairness, its accuracy, and its intrinsic importance. To that end we have and we are still ready to lend all the aid in our power. To return to Reality—

After some preliminary correspondence with General A. J. Davie, of North Carolina, a gentleman who possesses a very large store of information, and a ready disposition to keep its doors wide open for the public use; we placed in his hands all the facts in ours, and here we record the result. We have entire confidence in its accuracy, and quite as much that if it contain any error, it will be promptly pointed out by any gentleman who may perceive it.

MR. EDITOR:

*Landsford, May 12, 1832.*

On my return home yesterday, your esteemed favour, dated the 14th April, was handed me, and by return of mail I answer as well as I am able.

The late Mr. Marmaduke Johnson, of Warrenton, N. C. bought a young Celer horse, for his carriage, loaned him to a friend to ride to some public place in his vicinity—a scrub race was in the course of the day made on the horse, which he won with such ease as to induce Mr. Johnson to have him tried; he proved one of the best racers of his day, and subsequently sold at a high price to General W. Hampton, of S. C. This made Mr. Johnson a racer. He then requested Austin Curtis, the training groom of the late Mr. Willie Jones, to purchase him a filly, that from her blood and form might race or make a brood mare. In compliance with the directions of Mr. Johnson, Austin bought a small grey filly from Mr. H. Jordan, who lived on Meherrin River, just at the line of Virginia and North Carolina, at £50, Virginia currency, (\$133 33;) she was about 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  hands high, handsome, and finely formed. *This was Mr. Johnson's famous brood mare, the dam of Reality, &c.* She ran many races with uniform success, losing but once, then only by running within the pole. She broke down in a private trial, with the famous Collector, in whom Mr. Johnson had at that time an interest. You may publish the following as a true pedigree, without fear of mistake or chance of contradiction:

Reality, by Sir Archy, dam by Medley, grandam by Centinel, g. g. dam by Mark Anthony, g. g. g. dam by Janus, g. g. g. g. dam by *Spanker*. This last imported from Andalusia, in Spain, and considered on

Roanoke at the time as a *barb* in blood, if not in birth. Spanker mares were remarkable for breeding speedy colts, particularly by Janus.

Mr. Johnson bred from his Medley mare

Ch. f. Miss Jefferson, by Diomed, ran well.

B. f. Carolina, by Saltram, ran well.

Ch. f. by Daredevil, put to breeding.

Ch. f. by Charriot, put to breeding, died young, at 4 years.

G. c. Roanoke, by Magic.

G. c. Carolinian, by True Blue.

G. f. by Citizen, blind.

G. c. Charles Fox, gelded, by Florizel, a good runner.

B. c. by Sir Harry, gelded, broke to harness.

B. f. Vanity, by Sir Archy.\*

G. f. Reality, by Sir Archy.

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THE WINTER ARABIAN?—*Is he of the true caste?*

MR. EDITOR:

As your work is the best authority we have in turf matters, and as it is important that the statement of facts should be true, and the opinions expressed should be correct, I offer no apology for the following desultory hints and opinions.

You have given the "Winter Arabian" a niche in your temple of worthies. Are you sure that he deserves it? Are you sure that he is an Arabian? My mind is led by the testimony in the case to a different conclusion. All the evidence can be seen in your first volume, page 577 and 578. Now, besides the vagueness of the information there given by the Liverpool merchants, you will observe that he was at that time a yearling, and could with no propriety be called "a horse" in technical language. But if the general term be supposed to include a yearling colt, it would also include the yearling filly that was shipped at the same time, and why might not the "horse" spoken of have been the filly? *Graviores manent*. Arabia is, I suppose, 5000 miles from Senegal, separated from it by the whole breadth of Africa, in the midst of which is the great desert, and I ask how is it possible that a yearling colt could have traversed this immense space, and have reached the Western coast of Africa? For there he was shipped as we are told.

M.

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HINT TO TRAVELLERS.—Take with you plasters of strong glue, and when your horse's back gets galled, which ought not to happen to a prudent horseman, make the plaster running hot and apply it. It will remain on until it is well.

\* Broke her neck on the New Market track.



## "THE RACEHORSE REGION OF AMERICA,"

*Further remarks on.*

This of late has been a subject of discussion in the Turf Register; but, rely upon it, Mr. Editor, whatever be the influence of climate and soil, much more depends upon "blood."\* What affinity exists between the climate and soil of Long Island, South Carolina, and Tennessee, in different parallels of latitude, hundreds of miles apart, and one of these states beyond the Alleghany? Yet they have produced, almost contemporaneously, Eclipse, Bertrand, and Monsieur Tonson, among the best horses that have run in America; nothing but a trial between them could establish the best racer.

Virginia, for near half a century, has been at the head of the Turf in America, diffusing "the blood" from her rich veins, among her sister states; sending her Sir Archy to North Carolina; her Gallatin, (his sire Bedford,) her Virginus, Hephestion, and some of her best mares to South Carolina; her Pacolet, her Wonder, her Arab and Havoc, to Tennessee; her Duroc, her Defiance, and Childers, to New York; her Sir Solomon, and her Hickory, to Pennsylvania and New Jersey; and, besides, Spread Eagle, his own brother Eagle, Buzzard, Whip, and other of her imported stallions, her Potomac, her Hamlingtonian, her Ratler, Sumter, and Aratus, to Kentucky. But what state, of all the union besides, have made so many and such valuable importations, e. g. Medley, Shark, Bedford, Stirling, Spread Eagle, Diomed, Buzzard, (the reputation of whose stock, *now* in England, gives him a fame there among the best stallions that that kingdom has had,) Gabriel, Arch Duke, (own brother to the famous Stamford) Sir Harry, Chance, &c. besides Castianira, Anvilina, Peggy, and other brood mares of the best English crosses? That North Carolina should have latterly produced among the best horses on the turf, Sir Charles, Sir William, Henry, the Richards, Marion, &c. can be no cause for surprise, when we view the

\* For example, Black Maria, now the best runner of New York; her dam Lady Lightfoot, the best of Maryland, and dividing the palm with the best of Virginia and South Carolina; her grandam, Black Maria, the best of Virginia and South Carolina; her g. g. grandam Maria, by Regulus, a distinguished runner in Virginia, as her sire was both there and Maryland—beat but by the famous Nancy Bywell, whom he never beat, and by Apollo, (who beat her at Leeds,) whom he beat twice at Annapolis, without difficulty; his sire Fearnought, was a famous runner in England, where the sire of Regulus's dam, Dismal, by the Godolphin Arabian, ran with the most brilliant success, and was never beaten. Here the same "blood tells" in England, and in as many as six states, (for some of these racers were winners also in Pennsylvania and North Carolina,) of various climates and at remote distances.—ED.

cross of Sir Archy, (no better bred horse in the world,) upon the get of her Citizen, of Medley, of Bel-Air, and the descendants of Traveller, Fearnought, Flimnap, Janus and Jolly Roger, through the many valuable stallions that have covered on the borders of Virginia and North Carolina. Where there is scarce any thing but "blood," and that meets encouragement, there must be a racing region. New York refers back to her importations of Wildair, Baronet, Messenger, and of some few brood mares, crossing their get with Virginia Duroc, for her most valuable stock. Hence her celebrated American Eclipse and famed Sir Lovel. Pennsylvania and New Jersey have had the same aid, united with their Slender (own brother to the famous English Highflyer) and other importations from England and Virginia; hence, the famed First Consul and Trumpator. Maryland, degenerate in blood, excepting a small remnant of the Oscar stock, has now to import from other states her best horses of every description; but the time was, long anterior to the revolution, when she took precedence of all her sister Colonies in their superiority; and the horses of that day were fully as good, if not better, than now; she then imported largely from the best stock of England; when Colonel Tasker, (the great great grandfather of a gentleman now on the turf in Virginia—"blood will tell") so invariably took the purses in Virginia, as well as in Maryland, that a rule was introduced forbidding a Maryland bred horse to start for the races in Virginia; in the true spirit of racing, he sent his mares there to foal, and afterwards won with Virginia bred horses. To him, we are indebted for the importation of Selima,\* by the Godolphin Arabian, the illustrious ancestor of a distinguished progeny; thirty of whom were advertised for sale in 1764, after Colonel Tasker's death, at his plantation, Bel-Air, in Prince George's County, Maryland.

Who has not heard of the "piping times" of Sir Robert Eden, during whose government Annapolis was the most refined and attractive city of all in the Colonies; and of the great race meetings there, so fashionably attended, even from Philadelphia and New York, a long distance in those times, when the nabobs of that day, (for then it was an honorable distinction to be on the turf—about the time, the father of his country, then Colonel Washington, started his horses in Virginia, and was a steward of the Alexandria Jockey Club) ran imported Nancy Bywell, (by the celebrated Matchem,) and the famous Apollo,

\*The blood of Selima, the dam of the famous Selim, and "said to be full sister to Babraham" flows in the veins of Sir William, of Muckle John, Henry, &c. through Bel-Air, and of other valuable stock; many of her descendants have run with success in Virginia and Maryland. Ed.

the only nags that ever beat Regulus, (a remote lineal ancestor of Lady Lightfoot) Selim, Figure, Yorick, Northumberland, &c. &c.? At a later period, from 1803 to 1809, Post Boy and Oscar divided the palm with the best coursers of the "Ancient Dominion" and were most frequently successful.

These reminiscences are recalled to illustrate the importance of "blood," judicious crossing and careful rearing; and to shew that the gentlemen of Maryland, and of other states, have only to observe due attention, in these respects, to vie with any competitor that will enter the lists with them, and to render theirs a "racehorse region."

SENEX.

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PEDIGREES OF SELIMA, GRACCHUS, &c. &c. *wanted.*

MR. EDITOR:

The pedigree of the imported Selima being lost, we have to resort to tradition, conjecture, and probability to supply the place of authenticity. It has been said she was out of Snapdragon, by Snap, which is impossible, if she was got by the Godolphin Arabian. The Godolphin Arabian died the 25th of December, 1753. See historical list of horse matches for the year 1763, page 136. Snap was foaled in 1750. See page 76, of the Stud Book, printed in 1808. Snapdragon was foaled in 1759. See page 150, of said book. It has been said Selima was sister to Daphne. I find no sister to Daphne in the Stud Book.

It has likewise been said she was sister to Babraham; he was foaled in 1740, and he had an own sister, a bay, foaled in 1746. See page 87. She was owned or foaled by Lord Cravens. Not being able to find where this filly has any colt or descendant recorded in the Stud Book, nor what become of her, I think it is very probable she was the imported Selima. We shall be obliged to rely mainly on the research of Crofts' Godolphin and Panton, to solve the doubt. I have written the above remarks in consequence of D's observation in volume 3d, page 488, that Selima's pedigree could not be found in the Stud Book; you can do as you please with them; if the colour and age of Selima was given it might help in this difficulty.

Wanted, the pedigree of the imported mare Mary Grey, with her color, age, and when imported, or any thing that is known of her. There was a mare in England run the three mile heats and won, in 1763, at Carlyle, by the name of Mary Gray, then five years old.

The honourable John Randolph will oblige me by giving the full pedigree of Gracchus.

Your correspondent G. D. will oblige me by giving any information of Britannia, said to be imported in page 102 of the 2d volume of your Turf Register. Perhaps this mare may be Britannia, the dam of Part-

ner, in same volume, and page 415, out of Gantt's Milly; if so, it will settle any future investigation of the imported Britannia.

Wanted, the pedigree of Col. Byrd's imported mare Calista; she was the dam of Dandridge's or Payne's Fearnought. It is likely, Mr. Minge or Dr. Minge, living near James City, in Virginia, can give it.

Wanted, the pedigree, on the dam's side, of Dungannon, by Medley. Dungannon was the grand sire of General William Wynn's celebrated mare Malvina.

I am, &c. yours,

G. G.

June 27, 1832.

MR. EDITOR:

Marietta, July 6, 1832.

I do not think that any additional information respecting the imported Selima, is attainable. She was said to be a full sister of Babraham; and as Babraham had a full sister, a bay, foaled in 1746, it is not improbable that this bay filly was the imported Selima. She is not named in the Stud Book.

It is too late to expect certain information relative to Britannia, said to be imported. If there was a mare called Britannia, imported into Maryland, there is some reason to believe that she was the Britannia mentioned in the 415th page of the 2d volume of the Turf Register. She is said to have been a full sister of True Briton: he was by Othello, out of Gantt's Milly, both imported.

I well recollect Governor Sharp's gray mare, called Britannia; she, however, was got by Briton. She ran at Annapolis, in October, 1769, for the subscription purse of 50 guineas, and won the first heat against Selim, Nonpareil, Mr. M'Carty's Volunteer, and others. Volunteer won the purse.

I know nothing of the other queries of your correspondent G. G.

G. D.

#### CAUTION—SALLY TALIAFERRO, YPSILANTI, &c.

MR. EDITOR:

Washington, July 4, 1832.

In your Turf Register, for April last, (No. 8,) at the last page, (432,) two animals are offered to the public for sale, by a Mr. James F. Maury. They are both the produce of a mare called "Sally Taliaferro." Mr. Maury does not expressly say they are *thorough bred*, but by again reading the article referred to, you would suppose, with the public, from a great array of crosses of blood, that they must be so. Now, sir, I am at this time, the owner of the mare "Sally Taliaferro," having purchased her at public auction, *as a worky*, for 60 dollars, which is, in my opinion, her full value. She was sold at public auction, recently, by a gentleman who had some two years since, purchas-



ed her at a high price, viz. (\$300,) from Mr. James Smock, and the said James F. Maury, *under the belief, from their statements, that she was a thorough bred animal.* But her coarse appearance, and the sellers not complying with their promise to supply a further pedigree, (and indeed the whole of her pedigree *on the sire's side,*) causing doubts, inquiries were instituted, which resulted in the unquestioned fact that her sire, Old Friendship, was a coarse wagon horse.

I state this fact to enable you to do justice to the integrity of your valuable work and the public, presuming that you do not intend to give the pedigrees of any other than full blooded and thorough bred animals. Those referred to as offered for sale, you will perceive are certainly not so; and I think you are entitled to the aid of all persons interested in preserving the pure bred horse, in laying such facts before the public.

EXPOSITOR.

#### TAX ON STALLIONS IN VIRGINIA.

MR. EDITOR:

You say in your June number, of the 3d vol. that Virginia imposes a tax on public stallions, and that you have understood the amount is forty dollars on each. It is true that a tax is imposed, but it is twice the price of the season. So a horse covering at twenty dollars, pays forty dollars, &c. It is laid for the purpose of *revenue*, and is not high enough on the low-priced stallions to improve our saddle and harness horses. But we are a just people, and besides have always been in favor of *free trade* in every thing, and hence have an abundance of quacks who hardly know the bilious fever from the consumption, and a flood of ricketty spindle shanked stallions that would hardly be thought fit for teasers to third rate horses.

4.

#### WEIGHTS CARRIED BY ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HORSES.

MR. EDITOR:

The author of the "Annals of the Turf," and others, have said that the modern English race horse is spare and delicate, and weak, and attribute the degeneracy to "the light weight which they now carry." But they are mistaken as to the existence of the reason they assign. In England, heavier weights are carried than in America, and their young horses now carry heavier weights than formerly. Their three year old colts frequently carry 112 to 119 lbs. and their aged horses 11 and 12 stone, equal to 144 and 160 lbs. and sometimes more. I remember reading an anecdote of a celebrated philosopher. It was asked what could be the reason that a fish, if thrown into a tub of water would add nothing to its weight. Some assigned one reason, and some another

for it. At last, the old philosopher, with his usual shrewdness said, before he argued on the subject, he should be glad to test the truth of the matter by scales and weights. In like manner before we hunt for reasons for the degeneracy of the *English* racehorse, we should be sure of the existence of the fact. For one I do not believe it. 4.

### THOUGHTS ON BLOOD HORSES.

#### *Stable Management in general—Getting into Condition—Training for the Turf, &c. &c. by AN OLD TURFMAN.*

(Continued from No. 10, page 505.)

In the last number I concluded the immediate duties of the Stable, and the attention required from the chief groom or trainer, both during and after the race; I now come to that part of my essay entitled, *Race Riders, hints to—Their different positions in the saddle occasion more or less distress to the horse, and an addition or diminution of weight.* These are points, together with that of knowing how to take ground to enable him to get well round a turn, and to make strong running immediately from it, are, of all things appertaining to racing, least understood in this country, by either trainers or riders, or if understood, the least profited by. In addition to which, a *race rider or jockey*, should see, before he comes to the starting post, that his girths are of proper length; that the girth breeches are good, and that the straps affixed to the saddle, to which the girths are buckled, are strong and secure; that the stirrup irons are sound, and the leathers strong; that the bridle reins are good and free from checks or cracks in the leather of any kind, particularly where affixed to the bit, the leather being more liable to give way at this place than any other; to examine the bit, particularly at the joint, and where united to the cheeks or pipes; to see that the martingale is of proper length, on no account too short, and that the rings are sound and free from flaws. I am myself averse to the use of a martingale where it can be dispensed with—for instance, where a horse is not addicted to rear, or plunge, upon being mounted, or at starting, liable to throw his head suddenly up, or to carry it too high in his gallop; that it in some measure assists the rider, by giving a steadier and better purchase upon the horse's mouth, and renders him less liable to be forced from his position by any sudden jerk, or giving and taking of the horse's head, consequently tends to afford a steadier position I will admit; yet am of opinion, that as it in a greater or less degree tends to draw the head in towards the breast, it trammels him, and prevents him from extending himself, and on that account must impede his progress in the same ratio that it curtails his ease, freedom and facility, of throwing himself out the utmost length of his stride.\* He ought to have his stirrups of a length to enable him to clear

\* The best mode is that practised by the generality of the English grooms, to have two bridle reins. The one having no connection with the martingale, and the other passing through the rings of the martingale, and being much shorter than the other, may be left to rest on the horse's neck until wanted, in the event of the horse getting his head up too high, when it can be used as occasion requires.

the pommel of the saddle about two inches, and not more; he will be less liable to rock or warble when sitting or rather standing low, will be enabled to take a firmer hold with his knees, will be carried easier by his horse, and be much less liable to pitch forward, or be thrown over the horse's head or shoulder, in the event of a false step or stumble, or a short or sudden stop, than if standing higher in shorter stirrups. He should be equally cool and collected, whether running in hand at his ease on the lead, holding hard in the trail, or laboring a distance in the rear. He ought to possess sufficient knowledge to judge correctly, what speed his horse has to spare, when he is doing his best, what length is left in him and when he begins to fail; to observe his adversary, and understand when he is in hand, when out, and when hard pressed, which last he may be sure of, if he sticks his nose out like a pig, and lays his ears back to his poll.<sup>1</sup>

The true jockey seat, and the ease and advantage which it gives a horse over one whose rider does not possess it, is astonishing; and although many of our boys have a secure seat, ride boldly, with a good share of judgment, yet the effect upon the horse of *position* is not understood. This assertion is supported by the fact, that with a single exception, I have not seen a rider maintain the correct attitude. They nearly all stand erect, and hold their arms and elbows too wide from the body, the hands too high, and throw nearly all their weight into the stirrups, instead of dividing it equally between the rest of the foot and that of the knee. A race rider ought to lean well forward, with a considerable arch of the back, and stoop of the head and shoulders, with his arms and elbows as close to the body as possible, having a firm hold or rest with his knees; his feet in this case will naturally be placed a little behind a line drawn perpendicularly from the knee, and directly under his body. In this position the saddle will be found to have a true and equal bearing, and the whole body in its course through the atmosphere will encounter much less resistance, or as a sailor would say, hold much less wind, than if carried erect. When the rider is carried at the rate of something more than half a mile to the minute, the adverse current of air occasioned by the velocity of motion, must (to say nothing of a head wind) produce some resistance or reaction. If then the trifling diminution or addition of two or three pounds in weight, will cause a horse to win or lose a race, how very essential must it be to guard against every thing that can impede his progress, even in the shape of atmospheric resistance; hence the expediency of contracting the dimensions of the rider's body, and of opposing to the opposite current of air as small a surface as possible. The hands should be carried low, and when it becomes necessary to hold or pull hard, he ought to take a still firmer grasp with his knees, on no account raise his hands, or stick his feet forward, and throw his body backwards, which would create an additional press upon the stirrups, and shift the weight in a great measure to the back part of the saddle and over the loins, than which nothing can be more destructive or distressing to the horse. Yet how constantly do we see riders, even in the employment of our best and most successful turfites, when taking a pull, lean so far back, that a line let fall from his head would strike the horse's croup, while, by

way of support, his feet are stretched forward nearly as far as the point of the horse's shoulders. The disadvantage produced by this mode of riding must be so evident to the dullest comprehension, that I have been sometimes almost led to believe, that not only jockeys, but their employers, (who permitted it,) studied grace and attitude, more than ease or success.

That part of the back called the sway, upon which the saddle rests, is the strongest, consequently the weight is there borne with most ease to the horse. The loin on the contrary is the weakest, most tender, and more susceptible of injury than any space between the shoulder and croup. If the rider leans forward over the horse's neck, he will find that this position shuts the forepart of the saddle tree closer down upon the withers, than when his position was more perpendicular, and that the hind part of the saddle is in the same ratio raised clear from the animal's chine; consequently the pressure, and with it the weight, is transported more forward. Let him, on the contrary, throw forward his feet in the stirrups, and lean his body backwards, and if he in the first place while in the attitude of leaning forward, puts his arm behind, and thrusts his fingers into the vacuum which he will find between the hind part of the saddle and the horse's back, he will discover that the moment he leans backwards, the cant of the saddle will shut close down and pinch, therefore evident, that the weight is thereby shifted towards the loin, and immediately over the kidneys, upon which any undue pressure must necessarily distress the animal and sensibly affect the powers of respiration.

Another reason against throwing his body backwards, and his feet forward is, that he cannot assume this position, without taking a stronger purchase, or bearing against his stirrups, consequently a heavier rest upon them, and a stronger pull upon the bridle, (if only for support) than when either standing erect, or inclining forward. Consequently, if by this position an additional pressure of twenty pounds for example, is brought to act upon the stirrups, in consequence of the draft downwards, created by an increased pull or purchase to that extent upon the bridle; the stirrups acting at the same time upon the saddle, must give it the like additional weight or pressure, which I am inclined to believe, must have the same effect upon the horse, as though he was for the time being handy capped with twenty pounds.

Carrying the hands as low as possible, as I have already said, is very essential, and has a strong bearing upon this argument, which I shall endeavour to shew.

The hands, feet, or stirrups, and the horse's mouth, if connected by straight lines, would form nearly a right angle triangle, of which we will consider the line drawn from the rider's feet or stirrups to the horse's mouth the base. Now, it is evident, that as there is a very considerable draft downwards, occasioned by the pull on the bridle, the reins of which, form the side of the angle in the line extending from the rider's hands to the horse's mouth, in consequence of the elevation of the former; and the hands being connected with the body, which in a standing position rests principally upon the stirrups, suspended from the saddle, which ultimately rests upon the back of the horse. Therefore, if this pull or draft downwards is,



as I have before said, equal to twenty pounds, it must create an additional twenty pound pressure of the saddle on the horse's back, and as it is evident that the higher the hands are held, the more perpendicular will be the line of draft, viz. that from the horse's mouth to the rider's hands; consequently the nearer this line approaches a perpendicular, the more direct will be the pressure on the stirrups. The increased elevation of the hands will lengthen two sides of the angle; that is, those extending from the hands to the stirrup, and from the hands to the horse's mouth, and the angle at the point formed by the hands, will consequently become more acute, and the lines or sides of the angle drawn from this point to the horse's mouth, will become more or less perpendicular to the base, or line extending from the stirrup to the horse's mouth, in the ratio that the rider's hands are elevated or depressed. On the other hand, were it possible for the rider to drop his hands as low down as the stirrups, the bridle which is the source of connection, and which forms the line from the hands to the horse's mouth, would, instead of being nearly vertical, become horizontal, and the pull thereby taken being thus made to act on a line parallel to the base, could not create any perpendicular pressure, or additional weight on the horse's back; hence the necessity of holding the hands as low as possible. If any gentleman doubts that a heavy pull upon the bridle, supported by a rest in the stirrups, does not create an additional pressure of the saddle on the horse's back, let him affix between the stirrup irons and stirrup leathers, small spring steel-yards, then take a good pull with his hands somewhat elevated, and his skepticism will vanish. Another argument in support of holding the hands low is, that in the act of pulling hard, the rider will not be so liable to lift the horse's head above the horizontal line of his body, thereby compelling him to throw his forefeet higher than his natural movement, a thing which would certainly impede him.

In looking over a book upon horsemanship, written by a Mr. Allen, and published in London a few years ago, I found the following chapter upon Race Riding, of which I made a note, and in corroboration of my own ideas, I beg leave to quote—

“The strength of the rider should be sufficient to hold, support, and assist the horse, otherwise the horse will exhaust his wind. If he is obliged to pull him together by raising his hands, or throwing his weight out of centre, these checks produce an additional stress on the hocks or loins, which must tend to weaken or exhaust. The rider should be strong enough to hold him without raising his hands, which might put the horse's head out of place; and though it were but an inch, this would be unpleasant and detrimental to him. His judgment should be able to discover how the horse gallops, with the greatest ease to himself—if he carries his head lower than is pleasant to the rider?—if he is accustomed to bear more on one rein than the other? or has a favourite leg? This is a material thing to know, for no horse can be made the most of, that is put out of his usual method of carrying himself; and this being discovered should be submitted to. This is not the time to dispute and quarrel; you must find his favourite manner and comply with it. Start your horse coolly and temperately—if you flurry him at starting, his own eagerness will be very detrimental. Endeavour to keep him moderate, that

his gallop may be smooth and steady. You must give him all the support he requires from the hand, in a smooth steady pull, and not increase it. If his eagerness to get on compels you to do this, you must increase your pull with the same steadiness as before, which will hold him and save his wind. If you raise your hand to keep him in, you will raise his head out of place, which will cause him to fret, and he will be fighting for the ascendancy of the hand. If you are obliged to do this to prevent the horse from running away with you, your strength is not competent for such a horse; neither must you throw your body out of centre, nor plant your feet forward to increase your pull, without raising your hands. These operate to the disadvantage of the horse.

In situations where you are to push and do your utmost, you must assist the horse's efforts, with the greatest exactness and judgment, without depriving the horse of the requisite support. Your hand must permit him to extend himself to the utmost, and assist him in collecting himself together. This is done by permitting the horse to draw your hand from your body, to favour his extension; and as he collects himself, the hand returns to the body, and assists him in collecting his haunches under him.

This action of the hands must be done with the nicest judgment: otherwise you would abandon, deceive, deter, and prevent, rather than assist the horse's exertion. Be mindful therefore that the hand does not move, till the extension of the horse removes it; and during the removal, that the hand affords the same support that the horse requires. When the horse gathers himself together, the reins would be slack was the hand not to return back again, and the horse would not be able to bring his legs so close, as by the assistance of the rider's support, he would be enabled to do; therefore, as the horse gathers himself, the hand must return, yielding him that support which assists the haunches coming forward.

This skill of the rider is mostly displayed at the running in over eagerness of the rider; flurry or the like, may sometimes take place with young jockeys, at this time they ought to be collected; for if it is a near match, their winning or losing depends on the riding. A steady support must be given, which at this crisis must be neither more or less than the horse requires.

The over-doing or under-doing are equally detrimental, were you to yield your hand too much, you abandon your horse; and if in gathering him together, you overdo your part, you check his next extension.

If you do not sufficiently support the horse, he dare not extend himself so far as he could under a confident support of the hand, because that support is a great assistance in gathering himself together. The eagerness of the horse, will make him extend himself as far as he can safely, independent of the hand; and the labour and exertion of gathering himself without support from the hand, exhausts his wind and strength, and the horse is said to be blown. It is therefore necessary, that the rider's strength should hold out with that of the horse: the one depends upon the other.

On the other hand, the support the hand is to afford, is to be no more than what the horse takes; for the hand is not to dictate to the horse, at what rate he is to pull. If the horse rides cool and steady, he will take a support

equal to the rate or extension he is at; but if hot and eager, he will require a greater support to restrain him from over-running and exhausting himself, and the hand must give that support to prevent such consequences.

At the push or running in for the heat you must give him the liberty to exert his utmost, and so much support and no more, than will enable him to do it—if you give him more, you restrain him—if you give him less, he cannot confidently throw himself out.

If in endeavouring to assist the horse, you pull him too much together, you check him, particularly if your horse is nearly spent.

When you find the horse has done pulling, it is time you had done running: he is then exhausted, and must lose if the others are not in the same state.

If you find your horse strong, and close pushed at running in, the application of the whip given at the instant, before he takes his stroke, may draw an additional spring or two from him, and give you some assistance. The whip or spurs at other times are of little service; the emulation or eagerness of horses, will carry them beyond what they can hold; and the whip or spurs discourage, if too much or injudiciously applied.

You will observe in the racing system of riding, that pressing the feet in the stirrups to increase your pull, is not allowable; for you must thereby considerably increase your weight or pressure on the saddle. Though it is called riding in the stirrups, when you ride properly, the stirrups sustain a very inconsiderable weight; and when the horse is extended and pulls fair, you may ride in the same position without the stirrups, and the grasp of the knees and the pull of the horse, will keep your position steady.

Having pointed out what operates to the advantage and disadvantage of the horse's speed, the rest must be left to that practice which perfects every art—without so far studying theory however, practitioners are very liable to run into error."

The next thing in race riding which I shall touch upon, is *running for a turn, or making the turn well*, as some jockeys technically term it. This is a thing which horses as well as boys may be practised in upon a round course, whenever any quick work is given; and it is necessary that all young boys should be instructed in this part of riding, in case it should be necessary to call upon them as light weights to ride in a race—otherwise, he will not be able to make the turn close to the post, without altering the stride or pace of the horse; or should he attempt it, and his horse is a long strider, and a resolute hard puller, he will doubtless carry him a long way out of his ground, by which means the more careful and more experienced riders would gain of him several lengths, and a single length gained here is worth five or six in straight running. In order to instruct a young boy, we will say that two or three horses are going out to exercise, and some quick work is to be given them over a round course, and that you have among the boys, one of experience; put him upon a kind free going horse, that he may lead without difficulty the gallop, and mark out the ground to be taken in order to make the turn close to the post, without checking the horse, or curtailing his stride. The boy who you are instructing, ought also to be on a horse, easy and kind at his turns, and be placed next in the string to the

one who leads. Previous to coming to a difficult turn, the lad who leads, will lay out of his ground sufficiently to enable him to make the turn close to the post, and looking back and speaking to the boy in his rear, will direct him to follow him, and at the same time point out how far it is necessary to lay off from the inside of the track, in order to effect the turn well, without in the least altering the pace of the horse or putting him out of his stride. If the turn is well executed, he will not only be close to the post, but ready to make, or continue his run immediately from it. If a boy attempts to turn immediately at the post, he must lay some way off, or out of his ground, in coming to it, otherwise he will be under the necessity of pulling his horse so far together, as to alter his stride; if he does not do this, he will be compelled on passing the post, to shoot off wide, (especially if on a long strider) from the inside of the track, and a more experienced jockey who had made the turn well, would upon this set his horse agoing, slip the boy several lengths, and in all probability, thereby win the race—for, as I have before observed, a length gained here is worth five or six in straight running. If, however, a boy, by omitting to lay off sufficiently to make his turn well, should get into this predicament, and his opponents are either up with him or close upon him, and he thinks that his horse has sufficient left in him to live through the rally home, he must not pull him together so as to alter his pace, but let him if he must upon passing the post and leaving it, lay off a little wider than he otherwise would have done, and keeping his place here, if he has another turn to make, he will be in a good position to execute it well. On the other hand, if this was the last turn, which enters you upon the straight stretch or run in, be doubly careful not to put your horse out of his stride; hold him somewhat together, but be cautious not to pull so hard as to curtail his rate, and although he may have yawed, (as a sailor would say) a little wide of the inner part of the track, as you have straight running from this last turn home, the consequence may not prove fatal if you make the best of your situation—to do which, as soon as you can make straight running, draw a line with your eye, from where you then are, to a point opposite to the winning post, and parallel to the inner line or edge of the track, upon which keep your horse *straight*; do not attempt to haul in, or vary from the line you have taken a foot either to the right or left, if you do, you will commit a double error, and ought to lose the race.

I will next give a hint how, in certain cases, which occur daily, to make the most of your own situation; such as bolting, swerving, or laying a considerable way out of your ground, &c. as also how to take advantage of your adversary in a similar predicament.

“Now, if the same sort of thing should happen to you when riding a race over a round course, by your horse bolting or laying out of his ground, you must instantly pull your horse up, and get fairly, and as quick as possible into the course again, and make all the running you can to save your distance; but never, under such circumstances, run to win. Having saved your distance, decline the heat, and pull your horse up the moment you are within the distance post, and walk him quietly to the scales to weigh. Your horse will not be much abused, nor will the public know any thing about him.



But now, boy, if you should be engaged to ride in a match, and the horse you are riding against should swerve, or lay a long way out of his ground, the instant that you observe this, take you a pull and make strong running with your horse, until you see by keeping your head occasionally turned, the other jockey has got his horse into the course again. Immediately you observe this, take a pull at your horse in order to ease him, and wait until the other horse, by persevering in the pace, has got nearly up to your horse's quarters. As soon as you perceive him close at hand, be you ready to take a pull and come home with your horse at his best pace. The horse that has been laying out of the ground, (if the jockey thinks he has any chance in the race) must keep his pace.

If he can win under the above unfavorable circumstances, he will prove himself a most extraordinary good horse, or the horse you are riding must be an extraordinary bad one."

Instructions might be given of a more pointed character for riding heats, but as they cannot well be laid down, without bordering upon a combination, or previous understanding between riders, I shall omit them, on account of their tendency to what would be unfair.

Before I take leave of the subject of race riding, I shall say a few words more on the use of the common martingale and spare rein, running martingale and gag bit and rein; we will consider these different martingales and reins, and the gag bit and reins to be put on horses which are hard pullers with light boys upon them, and with the view of giving these light boys sufficient power to hold them, recourse is had to these different reins or martingales, as horses are found to require them. "The difficulty lies in getting young inexperienced boys to use them properly; for unless repeatedly cautioned, they are apt to pull too resolutely with almost any sort of bridle, but more particularly when they have an additional rein by which they can more easily hold or pull up their horses."

For the purpose of teaching those light boys the use, and explaining the effect of the different reins. "First speaking to the boy who has to ride with the common martingale rein." "That spare rein you have is to keep that horse of yours from getting his head up. You had better knot it and let it lay on your horse's neck, until you collect your reins. If you find as your horse is going along, that he is inclined to get his head up too high for you to get a fair pull at him, then use the rein much in the same manner as with the snaffle rein; that is, give and take with it so as to keep your horse's mouth alive, and occasionally take a long, gradual, steady pull, until you have got his head down and in place." In this way this spare martingale rein is to be used, not constantly, but as occasion may require, for, as I have said in the early part of my communication on this topic, I am averse to the use of a martingale, where it can be dispensed with, as I am of opinion that it, in some measure, tramples the horse and curtails his stride.

In giving instructions to the boy who is to ride with the running martingale rein, the groom says—"In collecting your reins, keep this rein outside the snaffle, and use it much in the same way as you would the snaffle rein; that is, give and take in pulling at your horse, so as to keep his mouth alive, in order that when you want to take a good pull with this rein, it may have

the desired effect of bringing your horse's head in place, and enable you to hold him so as to prevent his breaking away in the gallop, or to pull him up at the end of it."

To the boy riding with the gag rein, the groom says, "You must knot this rein; this is to prevent your horse from boring with his head too close to the ground. Be careful how you use it—you had better let it lay on your horse's neck, until you go up the gallop with him—then as soon as you have collected your reins, and the horse is settled in his stride, if you find that he is getting his head as usual, too close to the ground, shorten the purchase of this rein, and take a gentle pull with it. Thus, by gradually giving and taking with this and the snaffle rein, you will have your horse's head in place, which will enable you to hold him much more easily; and as your horse is not a flighty one, you may, as you find occasion, quietly take this pull, without causing him to alter his stride."

So much for race riding, and hints to race riders.

(To be continued.)

WINNERS OF THE DERBY, OAKS, AND ST. LEGER STAKES, FROM  
THEIR COMMENCEMENT.

	DERBY.	OAKS.	ST. LEGER.*
1778	- -	- -	Hollandaise,
1779	- -	Bridget,	Tommy,
1780	Diomed,†	Tetotum,	Ruler,
1781	Young Eclipse,	Faith,	Serina,
1782	Assassin,	Ceres,	Imperatrix,
1783	Saltram,†	Maid of the Oaks,	Phenomenon,†
1784	Serjeant,	Stella,	Omphale,
1785	Aimwell,	Trifle,	Cowslip,
1786	Noble,	The Yellow Filly,	Paragon,
1787	Sir Peter Teazle,	Annette,	Spadille,
1788	Sir Thomas,	Nightshade,	Young Flora,
1789	Skyscraper,	Tag,	Pewett,
1790	Rhadamanthus,	Hippolyta,	Ambidexter,
1791	Eager,	Portia,	Young Traveller,
1792	John Bull	Volantè,	Tartar,
1793	Waxy	Cælia,	Ninety-three,
1794	Dædalus,	Hermione,	Beningbrough,
1795	Spread Eagle,†	Platina,	Hambletonian,
1796	Didelot,	Parisot,	Ambrosio,
1797	Br. c. by Fidget,	Niké,	Lounger,

\* In 1776, a sweepstakes on exactly the same conditions as that which was afterwards named the St. Leger, was won at Doncaster, by Lord Rockingham's br. f. by Sampson, and in 1777, by Mr. Sotheron's Bourbon; but the first St. Leger, so called at the time, was won by Hollandaise.

† Imported horses.

DERBY.	OAKS.	ST. LEGER.
1798 Sir Harry,*	Bellissima,	Symmetry,
1799 Archduke,*	Bellina,	Cockfighter,
1800 Champion,	Ephemera,	Champion,
1801 Eleanor,	Eleanor,	Quiz,
1802 Tyrant,	Scotia,	Orville,
1803 W's. Ditto,	Theophania,	Remembrancer,
1804 Hannibal,	Pelisse,	Sancho,
1805 Cardinal Beaufort,	Meteora,	Stavely,
1806 Paris,	Bronze,	Fyldener,
1807 Election,	Briseis,	Paulina,
1808 Pan,	Morel,	Petronius,
1809 Pope,	Maid of Orleans,	Ashton,
1810 Whalebone,	Oriana,	Octavian,
1811 Phantom,	Sorcery,	Soothsayer,
1812 Octavius,	Manuella,	Otterington,
1813 Smolensko,	Music,	Altisidora,
1814 Blucher,	Medora,	William,
1815 Whisker,	Minuet,	Filho da Puta,
1816 Prince Leopold,	Landscape,	The Duchess
1817 Azor,	Neva,	Ebor,
1818 Sam,	Corinne,	Reveller,
1819 Tiresias,	Shoveller,	Antonio,
1820 Sailor,	Caroline,	St. Patrick,
1821 Gustavus,	Augusta,	Jack Spigot,
1822 Moses,	Pastille,	Theodore,
1823 Emilius,	Zinc,	Barefoot,*
1824 Cedric,	Cobweb,	Jerry,
1825 Middleton,	Wings,	Memnon,
1826 Lapdog,	Lilias (now Babel)	Tarrare,
1827 Mameluke,	Gulnare,	Matilda,
1828 Cadland,	Turquoise,	The Colonel,
1829 Frederick,	Green Mantle,	Rowton,
1830 Priam,	Variation,	Birmingham.
1831 Spaniel.	Oxygen.	

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN RACEHORSES.—*Observations on the Remarks of T.*

Your correspondent T. (Vol. iii. No. 8, p. 389,) thinks that the American racehorse is not inferior to the English; pronouncing some of the English accounts absurd, and others incredible—expressing his belief, “that Polly Hopkins could have equalled Henry’s perform-

\* Imported horses.

ance on Long Island," which,\* I suspect, he considers the "*ne plus ultra*," of speed, and closing with a prediction "that the time may not be remote when the American blood will be exported to improve the English parent stock! I should be inclined to think that this last idea would surprise English sportsmen and breeders, should they chance to see it. Admitting the fact to be, that *very few* horses in England have run and won oftener than Polly Hopkins, in the same time, it by no means follows that the American racehorse is equal to the English. Polly Hopkins achieved victories over American horses, and the English horses, referred to, had English horses as competitors, and when "Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war." In England it is also the practice to heap weight on a first rate horse to place him on an equality with his inferiors. Hence we often see accounts of horses giving seven, fourteen, twenty-eight, &c. pounds to their adversaries; and it is not wonderful that their best horses are sometimes beaten.

Polly Hopkins ran her best two mile heat, at Norfolk, in 3 m. 42 s.; her best four mile heat, there also, in 7 m. 47 s.; and her best three mile heat, at Broadrock, in 5 m. 43 s. These are the most favourable courses in America, after the Union, for quick races, and the Norfolk is, besides, "twenty-nine yards short of a mile." Now, suppose Polly Hopkins to have run full two miles at the same speed, and she would have performed it in 3 m. 46 s. and the four miles in 7 m. 55 s. In the first race she carried eighty-three pounds, being three years old. Now, Tranby's performance, he five years old, and carrying one hundred and fifty-seven pounds, over a very heavy course, and making his second heat in eight minutes, is much superior to Polly Hopkins' races, either at two, three or four miles. Take the four mile race, run in 7 m. 47 s. The course twenty-nine yards less than a mile, and four rounds make one hundred and sixteen yards, equal to eight seconds in round numbers, which add to 7 m. 47 s. will make 7 m. 55 s. Tranby was five years old, and carried one hundred and fifty-seven pounds; allow Polly Hopkins three pounds, she being a mare, and she will then have one hundred and fifty-four pounds, being forty-seven pounds more than one hundred and seven pounds, the weight she actually carried. Now, suppose seven pounds equal to a distance, or two hundred and forty yards, and allow seventy-three yards for the five seconds, which was the difference between the actual performance of the two, and Tranby would have beaten Polly Hopkins one thousand four hundred and thirty-six yards in the four miles, upwards of six distances! *But Tranby is hardly considered in England a second rate horse.*

4.

\* *Quere.* What will "authenticate" reports of racing? See note, p. 390.



## ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HORSES.

MR. EDITOR:

A few of your subscribers seem to be strongly tainted with Anglo-mania in regard to horseracing. An admirer of England, of many of her institutions and customs, not forgetful that it is the land of *our* forefathers, and that *we* have an equal claim to be proud of Shakespeare, Milton, Locke, Newton, Hambden, Sydney, and various other of the most brilliant names in her history, I wish to do no injustice to her racing fame; but have *we* not, as sportsmen, a like claim to be proud of the celebrity of Childers, Eclipse, Matchem, Gimcrack, Shark, and Highflyer? To them our best horses owe their descent. Admitting *their* superiority to all horses that have ever run, I am not willing to allow that English horses of modern days are at all superior to ours. I believe that Timoleon, Vanity, Lady Lightfoot, Sir Charles, Virginian, Eclipse, Henry, Monsieur Tonson, Sally Walker, Ariel, &c. &c. were fully equal to Whalebone, Phantom, Soothsayer, Gustavus, Moses, Emilius, Memnon, Mameluke, Chateau Margaux, Waverly, Lottery, &c. The generous sportsmen on both sides of the Atlantic would, no doubt, rejoice, were it practicable to witness in a "fair field," the competitions of American Bonnets, Andrew, Black Maria, Bertrand, Jr. Anvil, Herr Cline, &c. with English Priam, Birmingham, Saddler, Chorister, Fang, and such of the "best cattle," of England. Tom Thumb and Ratler, American trotters, have beat in England the best trotters to be met there; why is it not as feasible that American racers should be equally successful?

Has any horse in England, since the days of Childers and Matchem, run the four miles in 7 m. 37 s.? Henry, before he had completed his third year, run the four measured miles, on a round course, at Long Island, carrying 108 lbs. in that time, about which there could be no mistake. Eclipse, aged, carrying 126 lbs. was scarce a length behind him; and won the next heat, after a lapse of only thirty minutes, (three-quarters of an hour is the usual interval between four mile heats\*) in 7 m. 49 s. 1766, August 21. Bay Malton, six years old, carrying 8 st. 7 lbs.=119 lbs. "at York ran the four miles in seven minutes and forty-three and a half seconds, which was seven and a half seconds less time than it was ever done in before on the same course." So say the English authorities. One writer states it to have been the best race of four miles ever run in England. Bay Malton was equal to any race horse of his day, having beat Gimcrack and Herod. Here both time and weight are in favour of the American horses. Has any horse run the four miles in England in as quick

\* Had the usual interval been allowed, or Henry have carried the present weights for four year olds, he would probably have won the match.

time since 1766? I am not willing to admit, that by discarding weight from strong horses, Tranby for instance, that their performance might be reduced some twenty, thirty, or more seconds, to equal the best speed, *on unquestionable authority*, for so long a run as four miles. D. is entirely mistaken as regards the time of Hambletonian's match in 1799. A misstatement was made in an English Sporting Magazine, bad authority at best, by which he was probably led into error. I have lately seen at Mount Airy, the hospitable mansion of William H. Tayloe, Esq. in Virginia, among other fine portraits of celebrated horses, Volunteer, Dungannon, Escape, Grey Diomed, &c. four beautiful prints of Hambletonian and Diamond; representing them separately, with rider and groom, before the race; as coming together at the starting post; and as coming in, under whip and spur, Hambletonian winning by a neck. Beneath the latter print it is thus stated: "The Beacon Course is nearly straight, and is four miles and near two furlongs in length. The race was run in eight minutes and a half." In other places it is stated both horses were aged; Hambletonian carried 8 st. 3 lbs. Diamond 8 st.=112 lbs. Betting four to three on Hambletonian. No match had ever produced such a sensation in England, nor on any former occasion had there been so much money at stake. Hambletonian was esteemed the best horse in the kingdom.

T.

[Our correspondents cannot well compare our racing with the English, who rarely run their best horses beyond a single two miles or thereabouts, being satisfied with weight as proof of stoutness. *Ed.*]

### SWEATING OF JOCKEYS

Is a ceremony which every jockey is under the necessity of going through when engaged to ride, and the horse is to carry less than his own natural weight. For the reduction of weight, jockeys are obliged to encounter great inconveniences, particularly when they have much to lose, and a very short time to lose it in. The means of reducing themselves to the weight required are various, and depend upon the greater or lesser quantity they wish to lose in a given time, and have to waste themselves accordingly. If they have but two or three pounds to lose, they will waste that in a single day's abstinence, and a morning and evening's walking: should four or five pounds be required, a gentle laxative, followed by two or three days' extra walking, with an additional waistcoat or two, will generally carry their point: if more is necessary to be lost, it is sometimes a hazardous reduction, and great exertions are made to effect it: additional purgation, continued abstinence, increased perspiration, and almost perpetual exercise, all which, if persevered in to an extreme, tend to undermine the natural stamen by which the frame is supported, and absolutely saps the constitution. Instances have been numerous, where jockeys have undertaken to waste fourteen or sixteen pounds, and even more, against the day of running.

## WHAT IS A THOROUGHBRED HORSE?

MR. EDITOR:

Having observed this question proposed as a matter yet in doubt, and being not entirely unversant with Turf regulations and customs in England, I have concluded, I hope not impertinently, that my remarks might possibly be of some slight interest and utility, if circulated through the medium of your pages. Of one thing you may feel perfectly certain that I will state nothing conjectural, nothing which I do not know to be the fact.

In answer to the question what is a thoroughbred horse, I reply, that English Juries have time after time decided, that a horse warranted thoroughbred, is returnable if any flaw can be proved in his pedigree; that is to say, if it can be proved that his pedigree is not directly traceable, both on his sire's and dam's side, to imported Barb or Arab.

Are others than thoroughbreds started for great stakes in that country? Generally speaking, others than thoroughbreds are not started; or if one is occasionally brought to the post, the odds are very heavy against him—Nor, would a purchaser be easily found for an animal whose deficient pedigree would necessarily prevent his becoming valuable as a stallion?

The question; How many generations constitute a thoroughbred horse in England? can only be answered thus—No number of pure crosses from a common stock can produce a horse *warrantable as thoroughbred*. But it is held that *five* successive crosses of thoroughbred blood so far neutralize the remaining common strain, as to render the produce nearly a match for any blood: and the proof of this is—that in half-bred (or as they are usually termed Cocktail) stakes, in which thoroughbreds are prohibited from running, it is only necessary to prove that the horse in question is the produce of the *fifth pure cross*, in order to disqualify him from winning the stake in question.

It appears to me that the question is as much set at rest by the statement of these two facts, as it can be; nevertheless, I cannot consider any breeder wise, who should rear horses for the turf otherwise than from purely thoroughbred stock; and my reason is this—when we know that particular strains of color, of vice, and of constitution, do constantly re-appear even in the tenth or twelfth generation of thorough blood, we can hardly be justified in supposing that the influence of any blood ceases after any definite or indefinite number of generations.

If the above remarks are considered worthy of insertion, it will be

a satisfaction to me to be of any service to the sporting world; if not, I trust they will not be considered as an intrusion, from one who prides himself on being an admirer of field sports of all kinds, and in all places, and boasts himself no less a well wisher to the American turf, than

AN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN.

[We are not aware of having been before favoured with any communication from the writer of the above, but what he has here written, appears to us to be so pertinent and practical, that we must express the hope of hearing from him frequently, for the instruction and benefit, both of our readers and ourselves.]

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE OLD BRANDON MANUSCRIPT.

MR. EDITOR:

I now send you further extracts from the old Brandon Manuscript, at which I gave you a peep, in my peep at the Old Dominion. The first that comes to hand is one

##### ON THE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF BEAR DIET.

"Our hunters killed a large doe and two bears, which made all other misfortunes easy. Certainly, no Tartar ever loved horse flesh or Hottentot guts and garbage, better than woodsmen do *bear*. The truth of it is, it may be proper food perhaps for such as work or ride it off, but with our Chaplain's leave, who loved it much, I think it not a very proper diet for *saints*; because 'tis apt to make them a little too rampant.

And now for the good of mankind, and the better peopling of an infant Colony, which has no want but that of inhabitants, I will venture to publish a secret of importance, which our Indian, (BEARSKIN,) disclosed to me. I asked him the reason why few or none of his country women were barren? To which curious question he answered, with a broad grin upon his face, *they had an infallible secret for that.*

Upon my being importunate to know what the secret might be, he informed me that if any Indian woman did not prove with child, at a decent time after marriage, the husband to save his reputation with the women, forthwith entered into a *bear diet* for six weeks; which, in that time, makes him so vigorous that he grows exceedingly impertinent to his poor wife, and 'tis great odds that he makes her a mother in nine months.

And thus much I am able to say besides, for the reputation of the bear diet, that all the married men of our company were joyful fathers within forty weeks after they got home, and most of the single men had children sworn to them within the same time—our Chaplain always excepted; who, with much ado, made a shift to cast out that importunate kind of devil by dint of—fasting and prayer!"

##### BEARSKIN'S IDEAS OF RELIGION AND A FUTURE STATE.

[It would appear that Bearskin was an active, sagacious Indian, employed more than a hundred years ago, by the surveyors of the dividing line between North Carolina and Virginia, to supply the party with game—such



as bears, turkies, buffalo, &c. in order that they might command the entire service of the men hired to perform the labor of the survey. Your readers will be struck with the resemblance, in many points, between Bearskin's religion and some other more orthodox, if not more rational systems. Where they differ, his acquires force, by addressing itself to the senses, and to every day's observation; and may be supposed to have gained influence amongst an unsophisticated people, in being accommodated to what, by familiar experience they could easily comprehend. The miracle to which Bearskin has recourse for separating the good from the bad, on the great road to eternity, is as well adapted to its end, and would be as credible as some other miracles; such as stopping the sun, dividing the waters of the Red sea, &c. &c. except that it *lacks proof*? but in the case of *miracles* proof strips faith of a great part of its virtue—

“Well didn't thou speak, Athena's wisest son,  
All that we know is, nothing can be known.”]

#### THE INDIAN BEARSKIN'S RELIGIOUS SYSTEM.

“In the afternoon, we examined our friend Bearskin, concerning the *religion* of his country, and he explained it to us without any of that reserve to which his nation is subject.

He told us he believed there was one supreme God, who had several subaltern deities under him; and that this Master-God made the world a long time ago. That he told the sun, the moon, and the stars their business in the beginning, which they, with good looking after, have faithfully performed ever since.

That the same power which made all things at first, has taken care to keep them in the same method and motion ever since.

He believed that God had formed many worlds before he formed this, but that those worlds either grew old and ruinous, or were destroyed for the dishonesty of the inhabitants.

That God is very just and very good, ever well pleased with those men who possessed those godlike qualities. That he takes good people into his safe protection—makes them very rich—fills their bellies plentifully—preserves them from sickness, and from being surprised and overcome by their enemies.

But all such as tell lies and cheat those they have dealings with, he never fails to punish with sickness, poverty, and hunger, and after all that, suffers them to be knocked on the head and scalped by those that fight against them.

He believed that after death, both good and bad people are conducted by a strong guard into a great road, in which departed souls travel together for some time, till at a certain distance this road forks into two paths; the one extremely level, and the other stony and mountainous.

Here the good are parted from the bad by a flash of lightning; the first being hurried away to the right, the other to the left. The right hand road leads to a charming warm country, where the spring is everlasting, and every month is May: and as the year is always in its youth, so are the people, and particularly the women who are bright as stars and never scold.

That in this happy climate there are deer, turkeys, elks, and buffaloes innumerable, perpetually fat and gentle, while the trees are loaded with delicious fruit quite throughout the four seasons.

That the soil brings forth corn spontaneously, without the curse of labour, and so very wholesome that none who have the happiness to eat of it are ever sick, grow old, or die.

Near the entrance into this blessed land, sets a venerable old man, on a mat richly woven, who examines strictly all who are brought before him, and if they have behaved well, the guards are ordered to open the chrystal gate and let them enter to the land of delights.

The left hand path is very rugged and uneven, leading to a dark and barren country, where it is always winter. The ground is the whole year round covered with snow, and nothing is to be seen upon the trees but icicles.

All the people are hungry, yet have not a morsel of any thing to eat, except a bitter kind of potato, that gives them the dry gripes, and fills their whole body with loathsome ulcers that stink and are insupportably painful.

Here all the women are old and ugly, having claws like a panther, with which they fly upon the men that slight their passion. For it seems these haggard old furies are intolerably fond, and expect a vast deal of cherishing. They talk much and exceedingly shrill, giving exquisite pain to the drum of the ear, which in that place of torment is so tender that every sharp note wounds it to the quick.

At the end of this path sits a dreadful old woman, on a monstrous toadstool, whose head is covered with rattle snakes, instead of tresses, with glaring white eyes, that strike a terror, unspeakable into all that behold her.

This hag pronounces sentence of woe upon all the miserable wretches that hold up their hands at her tribunal. After this they are delivered over to huge turkey buzzards, like harpies, that fly away with them to the place above mentioned.

Here, after they have been tormented a certain number of years, according to their several degrees of guilt, they are again driven back into this world, to try if they will mend their manners, and merit a place the next time in the regions of bliss."

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This was the substance of Bearskin's religion, and was as much to the purpose, as could be expected from a mere state of nature, without one glimpse of revelation or philosophy.

It contained, however, the three great articles of natural religion. The belief of a God. The moral distinction between good and evil, and the expectation of rewards and punishments in another world. Indeed, the Indian notion of a future happiness, is a little gross and sensual, like Mahomet's Paradise, but how can it be otherwise in a people that are contented with nature as they find her, and have no other lights but what they receive from purblind tradition.

#### THE TALKING ROCK.

*Wicco-Quoi-Creek, 19th Nov. 1729.*

About six miles beyond that, we passed over *Wicco-Quoi-Creek*, named so from the multitude of rocks over which the water tumbles in a fresh, with

a bellowing noise. Not far from where we went over, is a rock much higher than the rest, that strikes the eye with agreeable horror, and near it a very talkative echo, that like a fluent helpmate, will return her good man seven words for one, and after all be sure to have the last. It speaks not only the language of men, but also of birds and beasts, and often a single wild goose is cheated into the belief that some of his company are not far off, by hearing his own cry multiplied, and 'tis pleasant to see in what a flutter the poor bird is when he finds himself disappointed.

#### INDIAN ABSTINENCE.

The following hints may be useful to sportsmen on the frontiers:

This (the rain) gave leisure to the most expert of our gunners to go and try their fortunes, and they succeeded so well that they returned about noon with three fat deer and four wild turkeys. Thus Providence took care of us, and however short the men might be in their bread, 'tis certain they had meat at full allowance.

The cookery went on merrily all night long, to keep the damp from entering our houses, and in truth the impressions of the air are much more powerful upon *empty stomachs*!

In such a glut of provisions, a true woodsman when he has nothing else to do, like our honest countrymen the Indians, keep eating on to avoid the imputation of idleness; though in a scarcity the Indians will fast with a much better grace than they; they can subsist several days upon a little *rockahominy*, which is parched Indian corn, reduced to powder. This they moisten in the hollow of their hands, with a little water, and 'tis hardly credible how small a quantity of it will support them. 'Tis true they grow a little lank upon it, but to make themselves feel full, they gird up their loins very tight with a belt, taking up a hole every day. With this slender subsistence, they are able to travel very long journeys. But then to make themselves amends, when they do meet with better cheer, they eat without ceasing, 'till they have revelled themselves into another famine.

#### INDIAN WIT.

As I sat in the tent, I overheard a learned conversation between one of our men and our Indian, (BEARSKIN.) He asked the Englishman what it was that made that rumbling noise, when it *thundered*? The man told him merrily that the God of the English was firing his great guns upon the God of the Indians, which made all that roaring in the clouds, and that the lightning was only the flash of those guns.

The Indian carrying on the humour, replied very gravely, he believed that might be the case indeed, and that the rain which followed upon the thunder must be occasioned by the Indian God being so scared he *could not hold his water*.

#### POLECAT.

20th November, 1729.

About three miles beyond that we passed over Stony Creek, where one of those that guarded the baggage killed a polecat, upon which he made a comfortable repast. Those of his company were so squamish they could not be persuaded at first to taste as they said, of so unsavoury an animal,

but seeing the man smack his lips, with more pleasure than usual, they ventured at last to be of his mess, and instead of finding the flesh rank and high tasted, they owned it to be the sweetest morsel they had ever eat in their lives.

The ill savour of this little beast lies altogether in its urine, which nature has made so detestably ill-scented, on purpose to furnish a helpless creature with something to defend itself. For as some brutes have horns and hoofs, and others are armed with claws, teeth, and tushes, for their defence, and as some spit a sort of poison at their adversaries, like the Paco, and others dart quills at their pursuers, like the Porcupine, and as some have no weapons to help themselves but their tongue, and others none but their tails, so the poor polecat's safety lies altogether in the irresistible stench of its water, insomuch that when it finds itself in danger from an enemy, it moistens its bushy tail plentifully with this liquid ammunition, and then with great fury sprinkles it like a shower of rain full into the eyes of its assailant, by which it gains time to make its escape.

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#### PROPORTIONS OF POWDER AND SHOT.

The quantity of powder and shot which constitutes the correct load or charge for the fowling-piece, is a circumstance which ought to be duly impressed on the mind of every shooter, and to which, I am inclined to think, not sufficient attention is generally paid. On trial, it will be found that all guns shoot the strongest the first discharge, or, in other words, when they are perfectly clean, and that the force decreases in exact proportion as the piece becomes foul; hence the necessity of occasionally wiping out the barrel during a long day's shooting. There is also a certain proportion of powder and shot which will exactly suit every fowling-piece; and to ascertain this should be the first object with all new guns. If a piece be overloaded with powder, the shot will scatter very much, and but few pellets will strike the object; whereas, if an insufficient quantity of powder be used, the shot will not be driven with sufficient force. Yet, it is more than probable, that a trifling variation will be found in all guns; or, to speak more plainly, it will be a difficult matter to find two pieces, though of the same length and calibre, which require precisely the same charge. A very good method of ascertaining the proper load for a fowling-piece is, by firing at sheets of paper at given distances, and the progressive result will guide the shooter in the increase or decrease of either the powder or shot, or both.

On investigation, it will probably be found, that the general error in loading the fowling-piece, is using too much powder, which not only very much scatters the shot, but renders the recoil almost insupportable,—it is quite a mistaken notion to suppose that a distant ob-



ject will be better reached with a large load of powder, or that the force of the shot is thus increased; as it will be found on experiment, that those pellets which strike the mark are not so strongly driven as when a reduced, but a correct, portion of powder is used, to say nothing of the scattering of the shot, by which a small object will generally be missed. Hence it is highly necessary that the correct charge should be ascertained, and uniformly adopted.

#### OF FEEDING DOGS.

The natural food of the dog is flesh, and it is found that those in a wild state prefer it to every kind of nutriment. It is this desire that gives to him the instinctive property of pursuing other animals; and without this craving of nature he never would hunt. Many have been of opinion that to feed a dog on flesh destroys the acuteness of the olfactory sense. This we most positively deny, and that upon the common principles of physiology; for it is difficult to conceive how any animal should be formed with a natural desire for a particular sort of food, the use of which would prove destructive to some of his faculties.

Although, however, the dog is strictly a carnivorous animal, yet he can subsist on many kinds of food. Without, therefore, attempting to state specifically the nutriment best adapted to the different varieties of sporting dogs, we shall merely observe, that to enable a dog to do his work well, his diet should consist of at least two-thirds of flesh, with a judicious mixture of farinaceous vegetables. It is an established fact, that dogs fed entirely on flesh invariably get lean.

It has been said of man himself, that feeding on flesh destroys his sense of smell; and in support of this statement it is alleged, that certain natives of India, who feed entirely on grain, have this sense in such a degree of perfection, that they can distinguish the smell of the water of one spring from that of another. But such accuracy of discrimination it has been ascertained is entirely the result of practice.

Water is of great consequence to all dogs, as they drink frequently and copiously, and particularly to setters; but that their being kept from the use of water for a length of time produces canine madness, is a vulgar prejudice.

The dog is naturally a voracious animal, and yet he can endure hunger for a very great length of time, and be brought by habit to subsist on a very scanty meal. In the *Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences* it is mentioned, that a bitch which was forgot in a country house, where she had access to no other nourishment, lived forty days on the wool of an old mattress which she had torn in pieces.

An extraordinary instance of a similar kind occurred with a terrier bitch belonging to a relation of my own. One day, when following her master through a grass-park near Gilmerton, it happened that she started a hare. During the pursuit, her master suddenly lost sight of her, and in a few days she was considered either killed or lost. Six weeks afterwards a person happening to look down an old coal-pit, was surprised by hearing a dog howling. He immediately returned to the village, and having procured a hand-basket, let it down by a rope into the shaft; the dog immediately leapt into it, and on being brought to the surface, turned out to be Gipsy, the lost terrier bitch of my friend, worn to perfect skin and bone. How she had existed in this subterranean abode it is impossible to tell.

Staghounds, foxhounds, harriers, and beagles, are generally fed on oatmeal, and the older it is the better. Store sufficient for twelve or eighteen months' consumption ought, therefore, always to be kept by those who have a pack: the meal should be well dried, and broken into grits, but not too fine. It is best kept in bins in a granary, well trodden down. Some persons are in the habit of using barleymeal, but it is not nearly so nutritious as the former. Others are of opinion that oatmeal and barleymeal in equal proportions, form a preferable food. But nothing is better than oatmeal porridge, with the addition of a little milk, and occasionally the kitchen offal, such as remnants of butcher-meat, broth and soups, the raspings and refuse of bakers' shops, or hard coarse sea biscuit, well soaked and boiled with bullock's liver or horse-flesh. Well boiled greens are an excellent addition to the food of all dogs, and may be given twice a week; but they ought to be discontinued during the shooting season with pointers, setters, cockers, and greyhounds; and also during the hunting season with foxhounds, harriers and beagles, as they are apt to render the bowels too open for hard work.

The flesh should be first thoroughly boiled and then taken out before the oatmeal is added to the broth.

Dogs which are regularly worked are the better of having two meals a day—the principal one of course should be given in the evening. Nothing is better than good wholesome horse-flesh, (avoiding by all means such as have died full of drugs; but let it be one that has been killed, and in a healthy state,) boiled, and the liquor mixed well with oatmeal porridge; the quantity of each about equal. If horse flesh is not to be had, cracklings (or greaves) are a proper substitute if they are good. They are generally broken small, and mixed with about one-half the quantity of oatmeal, and boiling water poured on them, and well stirred together, or they may be boiled together like porridge. Dogs, like men, tire of the same kind of food; therefore,

a judicious feeder, like a good cook, will contrive to vary his bill of fare. Porridge and milk, the offal of the kitchen, the offal of bullocks or sheep, which should be well boiled, make an excellent variety;—but we would by no means recommend too frequent a repetition of the latter food. Potatoes make also a good variety; and although not so nutritious as oatmeal, they are less heating. Care should be taken never to present more to a dog than he will eat with a good appetite; and when oatmeal and barleymeal are used mixed, the former should first be boiled for twenty minutes, and then the other added, and boiled only for about eight or ten minutes. The latter meal should, however, never be given in the hunting season, as it is too heating, and occasions the dogs to be perpetually drinking. Their food should be given to them pretty thick, as thin porridge does not stay the stomach so well. Their meat should be well cooled before being presented to them. The feeding-troughs for hounds should be wide at the bottom, and not exceeding three feet in length. They should be carefully cleaned out and scalded with hot water every second day. At all times dogs should have plenty of fresh water.

During the hunting season, hounds should have sulphur mixed up with their mess once a week, in the proportion of three drachms to each. At the end of the season the same quantity of sulphur should be given, with the addition of one and a half drachms of antimony. After a hard day's work, a meal of horse flesh should be given them, and as newly killed as possible; and when this cannot be had, bullock's paunches or sheep's trotters, both of which should be well boiled.

*Greyhounds* should be fed principally on animal food, such as sheep's trotters or neat's feet, boiled or stewed down and mixed with bread, and given moderately in the morning and afternoon, (the dog never being allowed on any occasion to eat a great quantity at once,) or on other hard meat, as it will enlarge and strengthen the muscular fibre without increasing the cellular tissue and adipose substance, which has an invariable tendency to affect their breathing. The butcher meat should be of the best quality. Within a few days of a coursing match, some sportsmen give each dog two or three ounces of beef-steak, moderately fried, in a little brandy, with two or three teaspoonfuls of assafoetida dropped into it. This braces their stomachs and produces other stimulating effects. After they have been coursed they should be well brushed, a little oil being used in the operation.

The kennels of greyhounds should be kept particularly warm and dry, and at the same time they should be properly ventilated. Indeed pure air is an essential requisite to the health and vigor of all animals.

Nothing is more essential to the health and efficiency of dogs than

cleanliness. Their kennels should be frequently replenished with dry and clean straw, and their apartments well aired. Their beds should, if possible, be placed on a wooden bench, or at least on some dry position. On attention to cleanliness, also depends an exquisite sense of smelling; for, if accustomed to disagreeable effluvia, a dog will be but ill-adapted to trace the fail of a deer, or scent of a fox, through greasy fallows or ground tainted by the grazing of sheep.

[*Brown's Sketches.*

[Our Indian corn is a great resource, not known in England; hard baked bread of Indian meal is excellent for foxhounds in the hunting season. Nothing can equal this grain for cattle and hogs and horses, not on quick work.]



### JOHNNY TROUT BEAT AT LAST.

MR. EDITOR.

*Boston, June 12, 1832.*

I would remark, for the benefit of your readers, who are not acquainted with the gentleman above referred to, that John Dennison, alias, Johnny Trout, as he is familiarly called by the sportsmen, has been a trout fisher for twenty odd years, and has probably killed more trout than any one person in the United States. He has been and is employed, by the frequenters of the trout streams from Boston and all parts of the country, to show them the sly places where the fish congregate, and also to catch them a mess, when all their exertions have failed; and now that he has grown old in their service, a gentleman from Boston, (to his praise be it said,\*) has built him a snug house, where he is happy to furnish the waders of the brook with rods and

\* We do not envy him the means, but we do the honour and the pleasure of the act, and should like to know his name, that if we ever go to Boston, we might seek to take him by the hand. These are your men of true taste. It is they who illustrate poor human nature in a manner that does her most honour. They find more happiness in using a little of their loose cash in making a poor honest angler "snug and comfortable," than Cæsar with a senate at his heels. Such spirits are like angel's visits, few and far between—we have one in Baltimore!



lines for a moderate compensation; provided, they will not take his "kill-all," a favorite fishing tackle which no one uses but himself. But now to business, suffice it to state, that the unusual backwardness of the season, and the very cold weather in the months of May and the first part of June, has had a tendency to diminish the number of sportsmen, and on the whole, the trout fishing has been rather unsuccessful: but notwithstanding all that, on the 24th of May, I had the exquisite and unprecedented pleasure, a pleasure which none but sportsmen can appreciate, of dining on a salmon trout, the largest and finest that has ever been taken at Sandwich. The said fish was killed by Mr. James Bodfisk of Sandwich, a scientific and expert angler of the first water, measured eighteen inches in length, and weighed when taken, four and a quarter pounds. Mr. B. and two other gentlemen in company, also took on the same day, upwards of fifty pounds of trout, the average weight of which was two and a half pounds. If Mr. B. had not have been a sportsman of the "old school," who are universally distinguished for their manly independence and generosity, I should never have seen it. Taking the experience of others as a criterion, the average weight of fish usually taken is two and a half pounds. Mr. J. F—— who has visited Sandwich for the last twenty-five years, informed me, that he never saw a fish which weighed more than three and a half pounds; the late Mr. Swift, who kept the hotel in Sandwich, the head quarters of sportsmen, with all the argument and reasoning that he could bring forward, could never make more than one-third of his hearers believe that he ever had a trout in scales which would turn down a four pound weight; and, lastly, to cap the climax, Johnny Trout never caught, during the whole of his professional career, a fish weighing more than three and three quarter pounds; and, therefore, it is thought that they are completely outgeneralled by Mr. Bodfisk. I have thus endeavored to fix Mr. B's reputation on a foundation where it cannot be shaken, as such a fish is taken but rarely, "like angel's visits, few and far between;" but not wishing to shower "his blushing honors too thick and fast" upon him, I would say, speaking from experience, that the skill in killing, is only excelled by the pleasure of discussing them; a battery of boiled and fried trout, with a *corps de reserve* of two brown visaged, grey headed gentlemen from Spain, and flanked with the light troops of "Joly" and "Johannesberger" 1822, not excepting some three dozen of the real Havannas, altogether formed a repast, which sometimes is not attainable even by royalty itself. If Mr. B's exploit stands as high in your estimation as your Magazine does in mine, by inserting the above, you will confer a favour on your sincere friend, the

LEATHER STOCKING.

## TRANSLATION OF AN OLD FRENCH HUNTING SONG.

Friend! why so drowsy?  
I pri'thee arouse thee,  
The woods now ring with the sound of the horn;  
Off Somnus shaking,  
Arise—awaken,  
The dew-drop sparkles and hangs on the thorn.

His mistress grieving,  
With bosom heaving,  
The hunter leaving,  
Thro' forests to roam;  
But eve returning,  
His warm bosom burning,  
With ardour increasing he seeks his home.  
Friend, why so drowsy, &c.

His perils telling,  
He seeks his lov'd dwelling,  
And frowns now dispelling,  
He flies to her arms:  
With added graces,  
Her love she embraces,  
And banishes sorrow and love's alarms.  
Friend, why so drowsy, &c.

## EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF STRENGTH AND SPEED.

One of the most extraordinary instances of strength, combined with speed, that we ever recollect to have heard of, lately took place in Dale street. In a warehouse in that street, a conversation about running took place between a young man employed there and a porter belonging to the railway company, who was waiting at the warehouse for some packages that had to be forwarded by the railway; when the railway porter, whose name is Darlington, said he could run 120 yards with a certain package upon his back, whilst the warehouse porter ran 200 without load. This package contained 120 pieces of prints, weighing about 34 lbs. each, and had been packed in an hydraulic press. A wager was made for five shillings—half in ale and half in money, and preparations were instantly made for the race. The package was lowered on the shoulders of the man, and when properly balanced, off they started, when, to the utter astonishment of several who witnessed the exploit, the man carrying this ponderous load finished his 120 yard, when the other, who is, by the by, an excellent runner, was 8 yards from home.

[*Manchester Guardian.*]

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

¶ This number closes the third volume of the *Turf Register*, and the Editor takes the occasion to make an appeal to its patrons. From confidence in their justice and good will, the work has been continued to many without demanding a strict compliance with the terms that unequivocally require payment in advance. He now asks that they will do him the favour to justify his confidence, by remitting what is due directly by mail, at the Editor's risk, and without putting him, his time being precious, to further trouble.

It has been a source of peculiar gratification, and has much lightened his editorial labours, to believe that the *Sporting Magazine* is patronized for the sake of the information and amusement it affords; and that its patrons consist, equally with those of any other periodical, of GENTLEMEN who will not appropriate to themselves the time and money expended in its publication, without paying for it, *the stipulated equivalent!* How can that be done with less trouble than by simply inclosing the amount by mail, addressed to J. S. SKINNER, Baltimore. We tender, in advance, our grateful acknowledgments to the friends who will *honour this draft without further notice.*

## ENGLISH GENERAL STUD BOOK.

The Editor of the *American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine*, will cause to be republished the "ENGLISH GENERAL STUD BOOK," as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers, (say 150,) can be obtained, to guarantee against much loss. It is undertaken with no view to profit; but to put into the hands of American Sportsmen and Breeders of the Turf Horse, and especially the patrons of the *American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine* who may desire to possess it, a work of acknowledged authority, containing the pedigrees of English thorough bred horses, from the earliest days down to 1832.

To the American copy, brief notes will be appended to shew the animals named in the *English Stud Book*, which have been brought to America, and into what state imported.

It will be handsomely printed on good paper, and with a new type, and will be comprised in one large volume of about 900 pages.

The cost of the English copy is \$24 in boards,—that of the American will not exceed \$10. Payment to be made on the delivery of the work.

¶ Mr. Simpson has made another appeal to our sense of what is right and proper, about his horse TRAVELLER. The last and all we shall say then about him is, that we are satisfied Mr. Simpson lost a trunk, in which he says, and we have no right or reason to disbelieve him, were the documents to prove the pedigree of his horse. He feels convinced, that he was got by Sir Charles, and we know nothing to the contrary.

PIONEER.—A horse is standing under this name, in the vicinity of Boston, said to be by imported *Debash*, out of a mare by Cub, owned by General Van Rensselaer, of Albany. The only horse that we can find record of in the *English General Stud Book* of that name, was foaled in 1792—by King Fergus, out a Highflyer mare.

Quere—Who imported said *Debash*?—where did he stand?—when did he die? &c. &c.—we ask but light.

### "SHOOTING MATCH AND GANDER PULLING.

There will be a Shooting Match and Gander Pulling at the house of 'Travis George,' on Thursday next, the 26th inst."

On reading the above in a Mobile paper—what the d—l is a *gander pulling* thought we? The difficulty was soon nullified by the following explanation of a bystander. It means that an old gander is tied on the top of a post, with his head *stushed* until it is made as slippery as an eel. Those who compete for the prize, ride by at full speed, making *en passant*, a *grab* at the said head, whereupon said gander, if he has the sense of a goose, *dodges*, like some politicians, at the calling of the yeas and nays. It is well calculated to exhibit the dexterity and agility of the equestrian. He must be careful in stooping to "clutch" the gander's head, that he "sees before" him, not to stoop past recovery, as some men do from the line of principle, in search of office. Should he seize the goose's knowledge box, has he strength of gripe to hold on, or of arm to tear off the poor goose's

"— dome of thought, the palace of the soul,"

Or will he *let go*? At all events this is gander pulling, of which it may at least be affirmed, that though it may be fun for Mr. Travis George, by George it can be *no fun for the gander*! Wonder if Mrs. Trollope was present at one of Mr. George's gander pullings!

#### MR. EDITOR:

As in the report of the running over the Central course this spring, the time not only of each heat, but also of each separate mile is mentioned, it seems necessary to give some account of the instruments used to attain an accuracy which we believe has not before been attempted.

Three instruments were used by the three timers of the club.

First, a French cylinder stop watch, with *independent* seconds; that is, with a large second hand, which could be set in motion or stopped at pleasure, without interfering with the regular motion of the watch. This watch was very exact to shew the seconds, but did not shew their fractional parts.

The second was an instrument invented and made by Hardy, of London, and intended for astronomical purposes. Its works were executed with all the care and finish of a chronometer, and by means of a small hand affixed to the axis of the balance, and vibrating with it, is capable of measuring the 200th part of a second, if it were possible for the thumb or finger which presses the stop, to attain such a degree of instantaneous action.

The third instrument was also one intended for astronomical purposes, invented and made by Rieussec of Paris. The one used on this occasion was made for the observatory at Paris, and we were indebted for the loan of it to the politeness of one of the astronomers of that observatory, now on a scientific tour through the United States. It is in the form of a box four inches long by three inches wide, and contains works of a large size, made with all the exquisite finish of the best chronometers. On the face is an enamel circle 2½ inches diameter, which moves round, when the works are in motion, in a minute, and which is divided into 60 seconds and their decimal parts. This circle is set in motion or stopped by pressing on a stud, and in this respect it resembles, except that its mechanism is more perfect, the instrument of Hardy described above, or one of the best stop watches. But the most beautiful part of the contrivance, by which we were able to mark exactly the time of the different heats, without disturbing the march of the movement, is peculiar to this instrument. It consists of a small steel pen, which is kept in a miniature cup of viscid ink, but which on pressing a stud, darts out on the enamel plate moving past it, and leaves a very delicate black



mark on this plate, without in the least disturbing its motion. It is scarcely necessary to mention that there is another plate which marks the minutes.

Both of these instruments have excellent cylinder escapements, and are governed by a balance, so that their rate is susceptible of being regulated with all the accuracy of a chronometer. In this respect, they are infinitely superior to many other timekeepers intended and used for the same purpose, but which from their imperfect construction, are scarcely capable of being adjusted to any thing like accuracy.

Should any club or individual wish to procure one of these instruments, I feel confident in recommending Mr. Auguste Reichard, watchmaker, Gay street, Baltimore, whose excellent workmanship and great skill in all the branches of his profession, would, I am certain, render him capable of executing an instrument of fully equally perfection to any made in London or Paris.

The time given below is in minutes, seconds and decimals of tenths of a second. Where the heats were more than one mile, the time of running each mile is given with the horse that was then ahead. WM. HOWARD.

#### TUESDAY, May 29—Mile heats.

Herr Cline—Pirouette—Alpha.

<i>First heat,</i>		m.	s.
Herr Cline,	- - -	1	56.8
<i>Second heat,</i>			
Herr Cline,	- - -	1	57.9
		3	54.7

#### SECOND RACE—Two mile heats.

Virginia Taylor—Jemima Wilkinson—Spring Hill Filly.

<i>First heat,</i>		m.	s.
1st mile, Virginia Taylor,	-	2	33.8
2d do. Jemima Wilkinson,	-	2	2.2
		4	36

#### VIRGINIA TAYLOR.

<i>Second heat,</i>		m.	s.
1st mile,	- - -	1	58.3
2d do.	- - -	1	59.7
		3	58

#### VIRGINIA TAYLOR.

<i>Third heat,</i>		m.	s.
1st mile, - - -	-	2	0.6
2d do. - - -	-	2	4.4
		4	5

#### WEDNESDAY, May 30—Four mile heats.

Andrew—Sparrowhawk—Bachelor.

<i>First heat,</i>		m.	s.
1st mile,	- - -	2	3
2d do.	- - -	1	58.2
3d do.	- - -	1	56.8
4th do.	- - -	2	5.5
		8	3.5

					ANDREW.	
<i>Second heat,</i>					m.	s.
1st mile,	-	-	-	-	2	2.3
2d do.	-	-	-	-	1	57.7
3d do.	-	-	-	-	1	57.6
4th do.	-	-	-	-	2	2.4
					8	0

## THURSDAY, May 31—Three mile heats.

Annette—Rokeby—Zatilla—Helen.

<i>First heat,</i>					m.	s.
1st mile, Zatilla,	-	-	-	-	1	56.5
2d do. Annette,	-	-	-	-	1	59
3d do. Annette,	-	-	-	-	2	6.7
					6	2.2

					ANNETTE.	
<i>Second heat,</i>					m.	s.
1st mile,	-	-	-	-	1	53
2d do.	-	-	-	-	2	0.8
3d do.	-	-	-	-	2	7.2
					6	1

## FRIDAY, June 1—Four mile heats.

Reform—Sparrowhawk—Nullifier—Flying Dutchman.

<i>First heat,</i>					m.	s.
1st mile, Nullifier,	-	-	-	-	2	3.6
2d do. Flying Dutchman,	-	-	-	-	1	56.6
3d do. do.	-	-	-	-	2	1.1
4th do. do.	-	-	-	-	2	1.9
					8	3.2

					NULLIFIER.	
<i>Second heat,</i>					m.	s.
1st mile,	-	-	-	-	1	58
2d do.	-	-	-	-	1	55.4
3d do.	-	-	-	-	2	2
4th do.	-	-	-	-	2	8.3
					8	4.2

At the end of the second mile, Nullifier and Sparrowhawk passed the post so near together, that it was difficult to decide which was ahead.

					FLYING DUTCHMAN.	
<i>Third heat,</i>					m.	s.
1st mile,	-	-	-	-	1	57.6
2d do.	-	-	-	-	2	2.3
3d do.	-	-	-	-	2	8.2
4th do.	-	-	-	-	2	10.6
					8	19.2

Great sweepstakes to be run over the Nashville course, by foals dropt this spring, fall after 3 years old, \$500 entrance. There were on May 25th, fifteen subscribers, and many more expected. When closed you shall have the particulars.

P.

## SALES OF HORSES, &amp;c. &amp;c.

July 10, 1832. "MISS HARRIETT," sold by Wm. Haxall, of Petersburg, to Wm. W. Hurt, of Halifax, Va. for \$1000.

One half of a year old colt, named NOTTOWAY, by Sir Hal, out of the dam of the three year old Tonson filly lately bought by Mr. S. W. S. of Baltimore, sold by J. W. P. to J. H. and W. R. J. for \$400, equal to \$800. Colt of fine size, action and appearance.

\$1500 offered by J. W. P. to Wm. S. Eggleston, of Amelia, Va. for CHARLOTTE TEMPLE, and a filly foal at her foot, by Sir Charles—refused—price \$2500.

LANCE, full brother of Ariel, had covered 1st July, 132 mares, at \$25; expects the number will probably increase to 150.

Harvey Mitchell, a promising young artist, of Virginia, is taking a portrait of OLD REALITY. Reality is with Star this season, in Bedford, Va.

TARIFF, with Governor Trimble, in Ohio, is making a fine season.

BETSEY ROBINSON and colt, \$2200; half the colt sold since for \$300.

POLLY HOPKINS, \$2500, if in foal to Sir Charles.

Dam of Sparrowhawk, with a Timoleon colt, \$800.

JENNY JESSAMY, with a Charles colt at her foot, and stinted to Sir Charles, \$750.

One-half of BONNETS O' BLUE, on her going into the breeding stud, \$2000, to J. C. Craig, Esq.

*Lately sold by the Messrs. Corbin.*

DASHALL, out of Meg Dods, by Sir Archy.

LINNET, by Trafalgar, out of Humming Bird, with a filly foal at her foot, and a black filly, three years old, out of sister to Star, put to Sir Charles. This lot to a gentleman in Maryland, for \$3350.

MR. EDITOR:

*Petersburg, July 23, 1832.*

If you shall have a vacant page in the August No. of your very valuable work, "The Turf Register," you may insert a memorandum of the races to be run over the Newmarket course, Petersburg, Va. the ensuing fall. They will commence as usual on the second Tuesday in October, and continue four days.

*First day*, a sweepstake for colts and fillies, three years old, two mile heats, \$200 entrance, half forfeit. To this there are already nine subscribers, viz.: Abner Robinson, Richard Adams, John Minge, Thomas A. Taylor, D. H. Branch, John M. Botts, Wm. Wynn, Wm. M. West, and Wm. R. Johnson. It will not close, however, till the first day of August, and really I must in candour say, that it must be a most interesting race, not only on account of the number already entered, but the strong presumption that each subscriber will have his colt at the post. The stake has been made out since the last spring races, and each of the subscribers owns a three years old winner during that campaign; all now in fine health and condition. Indeed, sir, I think I don't go too far, when I say that these gentlemen own the most promising three years old in Virginia. They have not yet named.

*Second day*, Proprietor's purse, \$300; two mile heats; entrance \$15.

*Third day*, Jockey Club purse, \$600; four mile heats; entrance \$20.

*Fourth day*, Proprietor's purse, \$250; two mile heats; entrance \$15.

You may also mention some several stakes which are still open, and to be run over this old and favourite course, viz.: a sweepstake for spring, 1833, with colts and fillies, three years old; mile heats, \$100 entrance, half forfeit. To close January 1, 1833. To this there are seven subscribers.

*Second*, a sweepstake for spring 1835, for colts and fillies, three years old; mile heats; \$300 entrance; \$200 forfeit. To this there are seven subscribers. To close February 1, 1833.

*Third*, a produce stake for spring 1836, for colts and fillies, three years old; mile heats; \$100 entrance, half forfeit. To close January 1, 1833. To this stake there are twenty-one subscribers.

There are also stakes open for falls 1833, 34, and 35, each having several subscribers.

I have been induced to mention these last stakes to you, not on account of any little interest I feel in having good racing over this course particularly, but mainly that you might invite the attention of breeders more particularly to the subject, and shew them the propriety and importance too, of entering their colts in stakes, before they attain the age of two or three years, by which time all stakes in which they could be entered, are for the most part closed, and the breeder thereby deprived of an opportunity of trying his colt, before his over-anxiety to realize induces him to sell, and of necessity, at a comparatively low price. Whereas, if a well-bred, stylish colt were entered in several stakes, the mere prospect of gain would induce the racer to give a comparatively high price. And this plain matter of fact, sir, is a candid answer to the thousand inquiries made of the racers by the breeders. Why is not my colt as well bred, as stylish, and worth as much as my neighbours? Because, sir, your colt, though well bred and stylish, is engaged in no stakes.

You may hear from me again.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PROPRIETOR OF NEWMARKET.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

#### LENGTH OF NASHVILLE COURSE.

MR. EDITOR:

*Nashville, May 1, 1832.*

On the receipt of your circular, I turned it over to Mr. Long, the proprietor of our course, that he might promptly convene a board of members of the Nashville Jockey Club. One or two efforts failed. On the 28th April, he succeeded; we held a meeting at the inn, and a committee were appointed and proceeded to the course, well prepared for an accurate measurement. It was done with great care, and it measures, according to rule, precisely, *one mile and fourteen feet*. The committee then made some experiments at a reduction, but the sportsmen agreed the abridgement ought to be deferred until after the Spring training.

BY THE SECRETARY.

The "FLYING DUTCHMAN" has *not* been sold to Mr. Craig as was reported. It is to be hoped that if he should fly *from* the acceptance of the challenge thrown at him by Andrew and the Bonnets; he may yet fly *for* the great poststake on the Central course, which wants a subscriber to make it up, and will be closed on the first of October next.

**A GREAT SLAUGHTER OF RATS.**—In Frederick County last fall, on the removal of a stack of rye, a farmer with his people, well armed, and dogs in attendance, killed *two hundred and seventeen full grown Norway rats!!!* A neighbour who was passing, was invited to join in the onslaught, and says that only three escaped the general havoc, accomplished by the use of sticks, stones, feet, dogs, &c.

**AN INTERESTING TROTTING MATCH** came off on Friday, 8th June, at the Central course, between CHANCELLOR and LADY WARRINGTON, for \$500; three mile heats—won by the former in two heats. First heat, 8 m. 53 s.; second heat, 8 m. 29 s.





### RACING CALENDAR.

The races on the Washington course were unusually interesting and attractive, having been closely contested throughout, by a good field every day. The course was, we understand, fashionably and well attended, both by ladies and many of our most distinguished statesmen, of the Cabinet, Senate, and House. From an eye witness eminently competent to render an account, we have received the following:

#### WASHINGTON CITY RACES,

Spring Meeting, 1832. Commenced Tuesday, May 16.

*First day, sweepstakes, three mile heats, \$100 each.*

Mr. Luffborough's ch. c. Ace of Diamonds, four years old, by Rob Roy, dam by Florizel,	2	1	1
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Mr. Tolston's br. c. Reform, four years old, by Marylander, dam by Richmond,	1	2	2
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Mr. Tayloe's ch. c. Tychicus, four years old, by Clifton, dam by Chance,	3	3	dr.
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Time—owing to the state of the course, excessively heavy, none was kept; the second believed to be the fastest heat.

Until near the hour of starting, a violent fall of rain. Reform the favourite. Tychicus the favourite on the former occasion, had the distemper. The first heat won cleverly. Reform leading throughout, trailed closely by Tychicus, until the last quarter. For two miles of the second heat, they ran locked—the third a severe mile between Reform and the Ace of Diamonds; the latter taking the heat, by scarce a length; both under the whip. The third heat won cleverly. In the second heat, Tychicus sprung one of his plates so badly as to lame him, and was drawn.

*Same day, sweepstakes, two mile heats, \$50 each.*

Mr. Boyce's ch. c. Critic, 4 years old, by Eclipse, dam Shilling's Crop mare,	1	3	1
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Mr. Fairfax's ch. c. Cavalier, four years old, by Ratler, dam by Gracchus,	2	2	2
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Mr. Tayloe's ch. c. Half-Pone, three years old, by Ratler, dam Maid of Patuxent,	3	1	3
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Time—the second the best heat, in 4 m. 12 s.

Critic the favourite—neither of the others contended for the first heat. The second ran from the score, severely contested by Half-Pone and Cavalier, running the last mile locked—won about a length; Critic falling within his distance. Third heat. Critic and Half-Pone ran locked for a mile and a half—Cavalier most suddenly and unexpectedly dashed by—Half-Pone rein-ing up; the other two ran out under the whip. As suddenly Cavalier gave up his run, and was beat out several lengths. Critic and Cavalier are match-

ed for \$500 side, three mile heats; to be run on the Washington City course, the day preceding the next October races.

*Second day*, purse \$250, three mile heats.

Mr. Parker's b. g. Bachelor, aged, by Tuckahoe, dam by Telegraph,	1	1
Mr. Selden's ch. h. Sparrowhawk, five years old, by Sir Charles, dam by Alfred,	2	2
Mr. Lufborough's ch. h. Rokeby, five years old, by Rob Roy, dam by Oscar,	3	3
Mr. Swearingen's ch. m. Fanny White, six years old, by Sir Charles,	4	4

Time, 6 m. 20 s.—6 m.

Sparrowhawk the favourite against the field. Bachelor had backers. Both heats won cleverly. The two leading hanging back for a brush the first heat. The second ran from the score. Bachelor trailing Sparrowhawk; the others considerably in the rear.

*Third day*, purse \$100, mile heats.

Mr. Potter's b. g. Jumping Jimmy, aged, by Virginian,	5	3	1	1
Mr. Hamilton's gr. m. Helen, four years old, by Marylander, dam by Edelin's Medley,	4	1	2	dis.
Mr. Boyce's b. c. Monsoon, four years old, by Ratler, dam by Spread Eagle,	3	4	3	
Mr. Tayloe's ch. f. Multiflora, three years old, by Mason's Ratler, dam by Tom Tough,	1	2	dis.	
Mr. Dixon's br. m. Maria, five years old, by Arab, dam by Sir Archy,	2	5	dr.	

Time, 1 m. 54; 1 m. 58 s.; 2 m. 4 s.; 2 m. 5 s.

The first heat won with ease, several lengths; the second heat closely contested, Multiflora leading till the last quarter; in the third she was hauled out of her distance, and the heat was taken easily by Jumping Jimmy; he and Helen the favourites. Monsoon improperly was allowed to start for the fourth heat, not having won either of the three first, and ran second.

*Fourth day*, purse \$200, two mile heats.

Mr. Lufborough's ch. h. Rokeby, five years old, by Rob Roy, dam by Oscar,	3	1	1
Mr. Dixon's ch. m. Jemima Wilkinson, five years old, by Sir Archy, dam by Jack Andrews,	1	2	2
Mr. Shacklet's b. m. Lady Pest, five years old, by Carolinian,	2	dis.	
Mr. Potter's ch. c. Columbus, four years old, by Young Sir Henry,	4	dis.	

Time, 3 m. 55s; the second heat, (supposed equally fast) the judges' watch stopped—showing the propriety of two timekeepers. 3d heat 4 m. 13s.

Jemima the favourite, two to one against the field; before and after the first heat—even betting on the third—first heat won with ease. Rokeby falling within his distance. The second he led—was locked the last half mile—for a moment Jemima had it by a head; both whipped out, Rokeby winning by half a length. Third heat won cleverly.

Match—four mile heats—\$200 aside; weight 107 lbs. each.

Mr. Tolston's br. c. Reform,	1	1
Mr. Lufborough's ch. c. The Ace of Diamonds,	2	2

Time, 8 m. 41 s.; 8 m 33 s.

Even betting. The Ace rather the favourite. The first a beautiful heat; locked for near three miles, head and head; won under the whip, two lengths. 2d heat Reform led for the last two miles several lengths, winning cleverly. After the race Reform was sold to a gentleman of North Carolina, for \$500.

Saturday, purse \$100, mile heats, best three heats.

Mr. Godman's b. g. Widower, . . . . . 1 1 1

Mr. Potter's b. g. Jumping Jimmy, aged, . . . . . 2 2 2

Won easily by several lengths each heat.

Time, 1m. 59s.; 2 m. 2s.; 2 m. 2s.

### LEXINGTON, (*Ken.*) RACES,

Spring Meeting, 1832. Commenced May 24.

*First day*, sweepstakes, \$100, entrance p. p. two mile heat, \$100 added by the association; five subscribers, three started.

W. Viley's b. c. Plato, three years old, by Sir William, dam Blackeyed Susan by Tiger, 80 lbs. . . . . 1 1

Col. Wm. Buford's b. f. Jezabel, three years old, by Sumpter; dam Mary Bedford, by Duke of Bedford, 77 lbs. . . . . 2 dis.

Dr. E. Warfield's c. f. Arronetta, three years old, by Bertrand; dam old Paragon, by imported Buzzard, 77 lbs. . . . . 3 dis.

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 56 s.—2d heat, 4 m. 1 s.

*Second day*, a sweepstake, \$75 each, p. p. five subscribers; \$60 given by the association, two mile heats.

Ralph B. Tarleton's b. f. Rattlesnake, three years old, by Bertrand; dam out of Devil, by West's Paragon, 77 lbs. . . . . 1 1

Dr. E. Warfield's b. c. Granby, three years old, by Bertrand; dam by Sir Archy, 80 lbs. . . . . 4 2

Mr. Thomson's c. f. Isora, three years old; dam unknown, 77 lbs. . . . . 3 3

Samuel Davenport's c. f. Fly, three years old, by Sumpter, dam—, 77 lbs. . . . . 2 dr.

Col. Buford's b. f. three years old, by Sumpter; dam by Blackburn's Buzzard, 77 lbs. . . . . 5 dr.

Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 55 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 53 s.

*Third day*, a sweepstake, five subscribers at \$50 each, p. p. four started, \$40 given by the association, mile heats.

J. W. Fenwick's b. f. Virginia, three years old, by Saxe Weimer; dam by imported Buzzard, 77 lbs. . . . . 1 2 1

Dr. E. Warfield's b. c. three years old, by Aratus; dam by imported Buzzard, 80 lbs. . . . . 3 1 2

Samuel Davenport's ch. f. three years old, by Kosciusko; dam by imported Archer, 77 lbs. . . . . 2 3 dr.

Col. Wm. Buford's b. f. Ann Merry, three years old, by Sumpter; dam Grecian Princess by Whip, 77 lbs. . . . . 4 dr.

JOHN WIRT, *Sec'y.*

### NEW ORLEANS, (*Lou.*) RACES,

Spring Meeting, 1832, over the Jackson Course. Commenced April 11.

*First day*, four mile heats; purse \$600.

Mr. J. Rudd's f. Piano, three old, by Bertrand; dam by Pacolet, . . . . . 1 1

Mr. F. Duplantier's b. m. Polly Powell, five years old, by Virginian, . . . . . 2 dis.

*Second day*, three mile heats; purse \$400.

Mr. J. Rudd's bl. c. William Wallace, four years old, by Sumpter, . . . . . 1 1

Mr. Duplantier's ch. m. Anvilina Smith, by Stockholder; dam by Pacolet, . . . . . 2 2

Time, 1st heat, 6 m. 20 s.—2d heat, 6 m. 10 s.

*Third day, two mile heats, purse \$300.*

Mr. Duplantier's Polly Powell, . . . . .	1	1
Mr. Sprole's b. h. Andrew Jackson, . . . . .	2	dr.
Mr. Miller's horse Boscayo, . . . . .	dis.	
Time, 1st heat, 3 m. 48 s.		

#### WINTERFIELD SPRING RACES.

This course is one of old date, and some years ago, was of considerable celebrity. It is situated near the coal mines in the county of Chesterfield, about fourteen miles from Richmond and thirty above Petersburg. It is said to be an excellent track. Within the last two years, it has been much revived by the proprietor, [Mr. Grandison Wooldridge] who has made up a tolerable club. Owing, however, to the unfavourable period at which he was forced to fix the racing this spring, comparatively but few horses appeared to contend for the purses; and but two days' running took place.

The first day's purse was won by Mr. Benjamin Moody with a Charles colt, beating an Arab filly and others.

The second day's purse was won by another Charles colt, owned by Mr. Thomas Graves, beating Mr. Elam's filly.

#### JERUSALEM SPRING RACES.

*First day, sweepstake, five subscribers, \$100 entrance, h. f.*

Jas. S. Garrison's f. by Gohanna, walked over.

*Second day, proprietor's purse, \$150 two mile heats.*

J. S. Garrison's b. m. Sally Hornet, six years old, by Sir Charles, . . . . .	1	1
S. Bryant's c. m. Iris, four years old, . . . . .	4	2
Jno. C. Goode's b. m. Mary Jane, by Bertrand, four years old, . . . . .	2	3
R. Long's b. m. four years old by Sir Archy, . . . . .	3	dr.
Time; 1st heat, 3 m. 44 s.—2d heat, 3 m. 43 s.		

*Third day, Jockey Club purse \$500, three mile heats.*

S. Bryant's ch. h. Red Rover, four years old, by Carolinian, . . . . .	1	1
R. Long's c. h. Mohawk, four years old by Shawnee, . . . . .	3	2
J. S. Garrison's b. m. Lady Washington, four years old by Eclipse, . . . . .	2	3
Jno. C. Goode's ch. m. Huntress, five years old, by Cherokee, . . . . .	4	dis.
Time, 1st heat, 5 m. 44 s.—2d heat, 5 m. 45 s.		

*Fourth day, sweepstakes, mile heats, \$500 entrance.*

J. S. Garrison's Zinganee, four years old, by Sir Archy; dam by Miss Chance, . . . . .	4	1	1
S. Bryant's c. m. Iris, four years old, by Rasselas, . . . . .	3	2	2
R. Long's b. m. Colton, four years old, by Sir Archy, . . . . .	0	3	dr.
Jno. C. Goode's b. h. White Nose, four years old, by Eclipse, . . . . .	0	dr.	
Time, 1st heat, 1 m. 48 s.—2d heat, 1 m. 47 s.—3d heat, 1 m. 50.			

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TURF REGISTER:

*Question*—Did Restless beat O'Kelly over the Central Course, October meeting, 1831?

*Answer*—No. O'Kelly beat him.

**PARTRIDGES on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.**—Extract of a letter dated June 18. "I take pleasure in informing you that the Partridges are quite in numbers with us, and if sportsmen refrain from shooting them the coming fall, and they are not trapped, the country will be well stocked with them by the autumn of 1833."



## TURF REGISTER.

*Stud of Edward M. Blackburn, of Woodford County, Ken.*

**OLD WHIP**, formerly Cook's Whip, died fall 1828, in his 24th year.

**SUPERIOR**, colt of Whip, out of a Union mare, a bay, 5 feet 3 inches high, nine years old.

**COPPER HEAD**, 2 years old, by Kosciusko, out of a Whip mare; she out of a Buzzard mare; her dam by grey Diomed.

**B. c.** one year old, full brother to Copper Head.

**FOSKARI**, b. c. 2 years old, by Kosciusko, out of a Whip mare; she out of a Columbus mare.

**SIR WILLIAM WALLACE**, 2 years old, by Kosciusko, dam by Piomingo; her dam John Lee's old Virginia mare.

**Ch. f.** 2 years old, by Kosciusko, dam by Whip, grandam M'Kenney's roan, g. g. dam by Union.

**NELLY SPARKS**, br. m. 4 years old, by Bertrand, dam by Whip, g. dam by imp. Whip, g. g. dam by Bom-pard, g. g. g. dam by Union.

**Ch. f.** 2 years old, by Kosciusko, dam by Buzzard, g. dam by Union, g. g. dam by Celer, g. g. g. dam Judge Griffin's imp. mare.

**LETITIA**, b. m. 9 years old, by Whip, dam by Buzzard, g. dam by Grey Diomed.

**Br. f.** 3 years old, by Superior, dam Letitia.

**Ch. m.** 17 years old, by Buzzard, dam by imp. Speculator, g. dam by Union, g. g. dam by Fearnought, g. g. g. dam by Anderson's Grey.

**SUSAN MARY**, b. m. 4 years old, by Whip, dam by Buzzard, g. dam Porter's fine mare.

**ELIZA ANN**, bl. f. 3 years old, by Whip, dam (supposed to be) by Tiger.

**RATLER**, ch. c. 2 years old, by Kosciusko, dam by Archer.

**Ch. c.** 1 year old, by Kosciusko, dam by Whip, g. dam by Melzar, g. g. dam by Lamplighter.

**B. f.** 1 year old, by Kosciusko, dam by Whip, g. dam M'Kenney's roan, g. g. dam by Union.

**ALKNOMACK**, ch. c. 1 year old, by Kosciusko, dam by Buzzard, g. dam by imp. Speculator, g. g. dam by Union, g. g. g. dam by Fearnought, g. g. g. g. dam by Anderson's Grey.

Five or six other colts, 1 year old, by Kosciusko, out of good Whip mares.

Several Whip mares too tedious to describe.

Purchasers are invited to come and see.

*Stud of Richard Adams, Esq. Fairfield, Va.*

**MARCELLUS**, ch. h. (formerly Red Rover) foaled 13th March, 1826, by Sir Charles, dam Shepherdess, (the g. dam of Andrew) by Phenomenon, g. dam by imp. Diomed, g. g. dam by imp. Shark, g. g. g. dam by imp. Medley.

**FIREFLY**, ch. f. foaled 7th April, 1827, by Riego, dam Shepherdess. Now with Eclipse.

**IRIS**, ch. f. foaled 2d June, 1828, by Sir William, dam Shepherdess. Now with Washington.

**GIPSEY**, b. m. foaled 1814, by imp. Bedford, dam by Soldier, g. dam by imp. Sea Gull, g. g. dam by King Herod. Now with Timoleon.

**HUGO**, ch. c. foaled 1828, by Sir Charles, dam by imp. Chance, g. dam Celia, by Symmes's Wildair, g. g. dam Lady Bolingbroke, the dam of Wrangler, Superior, Desdemona, &c. &c.

**TURK**, bl. c. foaled 1828, by Arab, dam by Florizel, g. dam Maria, (the dam of the Yankee Maid and Tobacco-nist.) by Bay Yankee.

*Fairfield, June 22, 1832.*

*Blooded Stock, the property of Bernard M'Menamy, of St. Louis, Mo.*

**PEACE MAKER**, by Old Volunteer, of Tenn. he by Gallatin, dam by Old

Peace Maker, by Diomed, g. dam Dutchess, by imp. Cœur de Lion.

PACOLET, by old Pacolet, dam by Albrack; Albrack by Truxton.

*Stud of H. Baldwin, jr. Davidson Co. Tenn.*

No. 1. EUDORA, b. m. foaled April 14th, 1812, by imp. Dragon, dam by imp. Clifden, g. dam by Flag of Truce, by Goldfinder, g. g. dam by Goode's Brimmer. Eudora was put last spring to Sir Walter.

No. 2. NILI, bl. m. foaled in 1824, by Black and All Black, dam by Careless, g. dam by Augustus, g. g. dam by Pilgrim, g. g. g. dam by Fearnought, who was by Regulus, out of Silver Tail. Black and All Black, was by Madison, by Diomed, out of Virago, by Whip. Careless, by Obscurity; Augustus, by Janus; Pilgrim, by Fearnought.

No. 3. GATROMINA, ch. f. by Timoleon, dam Nili.

*Nili produced:*

In 1829, a b. c. by Carolinian, sold for \$480, untried;

In 1830, Gatromina;

In 1831, a b. f. by Arab;

In 1832, a ch. c. by imp. Leviathan, and is now in foal by him.

*Blooded Stock belonging to Hugh Campbell, of King and Queen Co. Va.*

No. 1. LADY ALFRED, b. m. foaled 1825, by Old Sir Alfred; her dam by imp. Wonder, g. dam by Thunder Clap, full brother to the famous Old Chanticleer, by Wildair, g. g. dam by Symmes's Wildair, g. g. g. dam by Old Mark Anthony, out of a high bred mare that formerly belonged to Mr. Hewlett, of New Kent County, Va. In foal by Sir Charles.

*Her produce:*

ALFRETTE, ch. f. foaled April, 1831, by Christian's Hotspur, he by Timoleon, dam by Sir Archy.

LOVELY LASS, b. f. foaled April, 1832, by Timoleon.

No. 2. MARIGOLD, ch. m. foaled 1822, by Old Tom Tough; her dam by Hoskin's Sir Peter, g. dam by imp. Bedford, (which Bedford mare

was the dam of Lady Tolman, the dam of Kate Kearney and Sussex) g. g. dam by imp. Dare Devil, g. g. g. dam by Symmes's Wildair, g. g. g. dam by imp. Medley, g. g. g. g. dam by imp. Ranter. In foal by Gohanna.

No. 3. CELIA, ch. m. foaled spring 1824, by Powhatan; her dam by imp. Paul or St. Paul, her g. dam by the Hon. John Randolph's h. Sansculotte, her g. g. dam by Curd's Old Boxer. In foal by Gohanna.

No. 4. CAMILLA, b. m. 15½ hands high, foaled 1826, by Sir Bolingbroke; her dam by Thornton's Diomed, he by Ball's Florizel, dam by imp. Whip, her g. dam by Col. John Tayloe's h. Top Gallant, out of a mare formerly the property of Laurence Gibbon, Esq. York County, Va. In foal by Chanticleer.

*Her produce:*

GUILDFORD, ch. c. foaled March, 1832, by J. J. Harrison and Geo. B. Poindexter's Engineer.

No. 5. MERRYFELLOW, b. c. foaled April, 1831, by Col. Wm. R. Johnson's Byron; his dam the dam of Camilla.

¶ All or any part of the above stock for sale. My address is Clarksonton P. O. King and Queen County, Va. H. C.

SIR BOLINGBROKE, by Selden's Old Superior; his dam by Hyde's imp. Pretender, g. dam by imp. High-flyer, g. g. dam by imp. Shark, &c.

This pedigree I get from a horse bill, now in my hands, furnished by Mr. Lipscomb, who owned Sir Bolingbroke. H. C.

HAZARD, ch. c. foaled July, 1829, bred by Mr. John Swinney, of Williamson Co. Tenn. and sold to D. McGehee, of Greene Co. Alab. by Timoleon; his dam by imp. Royalist, g. dam by imp. Diomed.

TRUE BLUE, ch. 4 years old last spring, was got by Tormentor; his dam by Expedition, g. dam by Sir Solomon, g. g. dam by Honest John, g. g. g. dam by Messenger, g. g. g. g. dam Dido, by Bay Richmond, g. g. g. g. g. dam Fair American, by

Lloyd's Traveller, g. g. g. g. g. dam Old Slammerkin.

CLARISSA, b. m. by Sumpter; dam by Cook's Whip, he by imported Whip, g. dam by imp. Spread Eagle, g. g. dam by Bel-Air, he by imp. Medley. Clarissa is in foal to Wormwood. His full and authentic pedigree wanted. This mare is for sale. Apply to

J. S. DICKINSON,  
Pottersville, Va.

FLYING DUTCHMAN, b. h. five years old, by John Richards; his dam by Eclipse, g. dam by Tippoo Saib, g. g. dam by imp. Royalist, g. g. dam by Pastime, g. g. g. dam by Bashaw, brother to Old Slammerkin.

JANE GREY, b. m. by Orphan Boy; her dam by Oscar, g. dam by imp. Expedition, g. g. dam by imp. Grey Highlander, g. g. g. dam Fair American, by Lloyd's Traveller, g. g. g. dam Old Slammerkin.

NANCY MARTIN, ch. m. 6 years old, fifteen hands and a half high, by Bolingbroke, her dam by Bedford, g. dam by Selim, g. g. dam by Tyler's Independence, (who was by Quicksilver, who was by old Medley) g. g. g. dam by Sterling Medley, who was also by Old Medley. In foal by Iphiclus.

YELLOW ROSE, ch. m. 3 years old, by Wildair, sold to Mr. Wm. B. Scott, of St. Mary's County, Md. by Wildair, dam Pet; Wildair by Ajax, his dam by the imported Knowsley, g. dam by Highflyer, g. g. dam by Wildair, g. g. g. dam by Acal, g. g. g. dam by Aristotle, his g. g. g. dam was the famous running mare Hexisford. WM. D. TAYLOR.

LUCIFER, raised by Gen. Chamberlayne, of New Kent County, Va. by the imp. horse Dare Devil; dam by Bel-Air, g. dam by imp. Medley, g. g. dam by Lonsdale, out of Young Kitty Fisher, she out of the imp. Kitty Fisher.

CUPID OSCAR, (called Cupid, in T. R. vol. 1. p. 433,) pedigree as furnished by Mr. Thos. N. Baden, of Prince George's County, Md. who bred him. He was got by Edelen's Oscar, jr.; his dam by Dr. Thornton's Mercury, his g. dam by Mr. Walter

Bowie's Sportsman, his g. g. dam Mr. Walter Bowie's Harmony, by Cragg's Sweeper; his g. g. g. dam by Dr. Hamilton's imp. Dove, his g. g. g. g. dam by Othello, his g. g. g. g. g. dam Col. Tasker's Selima, and she by the Godolphin Arabian. Cupid Oscar was standing a year or two ago at or near Pittsburgh, Pa. His friends in this county would be glad to know whether he is still living, and how he has succeeded as a stallion. Perhaps a word or two can be furnished by some one.

Yours, respectfully, T. F. B.  
Upper Marlborough, July 17, 1832.

LADY TONSON—Her pedigree should read thus: Lady Tonson, by Elliott's Top Gallant, he by Gallatin, her dam by Barry's Medley, he by old Medley, her g. dam a mare brought by Dr. Rany from North Carolina, and asserted by him to be full bred. All beyond this is fancy. Lady Tonson may be justly considered one of the most distinguished brood mares ever raised in the U. States, and the fame of her ~~cols~~ sons, Tonson, Richard, Henry, and Champion, entitle her to rank with Johnson's Old Medley, Selden's Lady Bolingbroke, &c. &c.

ARCHY, JUNR. raised by W. T. Exum—his pedigree should run thus: by Sir Archy, his dam Exum's large chestnut mare; she was without blood or pedigree. The term *thorough bred* should not be applied to such horses. See vol. 2, p. 468, T. R.—it should have been a full son of Old Archy, as he hails *only from his sire*.

I was induced to notice this horse, as a filly by him is in the list of Lady Tonson's produce. The Stockholder filly may be valuable, as he was a good racer, and although his pedigree is short, it is all good and honestly given.

Horses should be correctly classed as in England, say half bred, full bred, thorough bred—as examples, I would say:

ARCHY JUNR. half bred.

STOCKHOLDER, full bred.

SIR ARCHY, thorough bred.

Yours,

D.

## KOU LI KHAN—AGAIN.

MR. EDITOR:

I perceive in vol. 3, No. 1, of the Turf Reg. the pedigree of Lord March's Kouli Khan, given by Mr. Peter, and foaled in 1772. I am induced to believe this horse could not be the one imported into America, by the late Col. Baylor, and sold by him to the late Mr. Tunstall, of Va.

The following pedigree of this horse, was found some time past, among the papers of a gentleman many years dead, which you will have the goodness to publish immediately in your Register, in order that some more light may be thrown, if possible, on this subject—that the pedigree of the Kouli Khan, as stated above, was not the horse imported, can be distinctly ascertained by the following pedigree. Yours,

PATRICK NISBETT EDGAR.

QUAKER LASS, bred by Theodorick Bland, foaled May 11, 1769; she was got by Kouli Khan, her dam by Valiant, her g. dam imp. by the Hon. Wm. Byrd, Esq. Charles City.

THEODORICK BLAND.

Jan. 13, 1775.

A true copy from the original before me at this time.

KOU LI KHAN's pedigree, found among the papers of an old gentleman many years deceased, residing in North Carolina, and imported by Col. Baylor—he was a bay horse imported about the year 1764 or 1765; got by Pearson's Partner; his dam by Lord Lonsdale's Kouli Khan, Jigg, Curwen's Bay Barb, Curwen's Spot, White Legged Chestnut Lowther Barb, Vintner Mare.

N. C. 1807.

MISS MADISON, ch. m. sold this day to Maj. John R. Eaton, of Granville County, North Carolina, foaled in 1813, by Lurcher, he by the imp. horse Bedford, her dam by Vermont, (son of Decius, son of Meade's Old Celer;) her g. dam by Fearnought, her g. g. by Old Shark.

LEWIS SHIRLEY.

July 18th, 1823.

Her produce:

1823; ch. g. by Virginian.	} Maj. John R. Eaton, deceased, of N. C.
1824; br. m. Cypron, by Van Tromp,	

CYPRON, b. m. about 15 hands high.

Her produce:

1830; br. f. by Van Tromp.	} Maj. Charles R. Eaton.
1831; b. c. by do.	
1832; put to Van Buren.	

Bladensburg, July 28, 1832.

MR. EDITOR:

In answer to the inquiry in your last, for the pedigree of "*Duvall's black mare, the dam of Mr. Ogle's brown mare.*" Mr. Ogle never owned but one brown mare, and she was out of a Gabriel mare, raised by Mr. Thomas Duckett, and afterwards owned by Wm. D. Bowie, who sold her to Gov. Wright, of the Eastern Shore, Md. She was nearly black, so very dark a brown that she was often called black. Perhaps your correspondent has confounded this dark colored Gabriel mare, the dam of Mr. O's brown mare, with Col. E. B. Duvall's brown Clifton mare, sold by him to Gen. Irvine. "I know of no Duvall's black mare," says Mr. Ogle. B.

## CORRECTIONS.

In the July No. of the American Turf Register, p. 548, first line of the second paragraph, instead of Lord Clement's Johnny, read Lord Clermont's Johnny.

P. 549, near the middle, instead of Bowler's Trajan, read Bowles's Trajan.

Same page, 4th line from the bottom, for Rattler, read Nettle. Nettle was a celebrated mare belonging to Mr. De Lancy, of New York. Some of her performances may be seen on referring to the first vol. p.p. 466, 480.

D.



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